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# Weekly Petroleum Status Report

## Data for Week Ended: February 22, 1985

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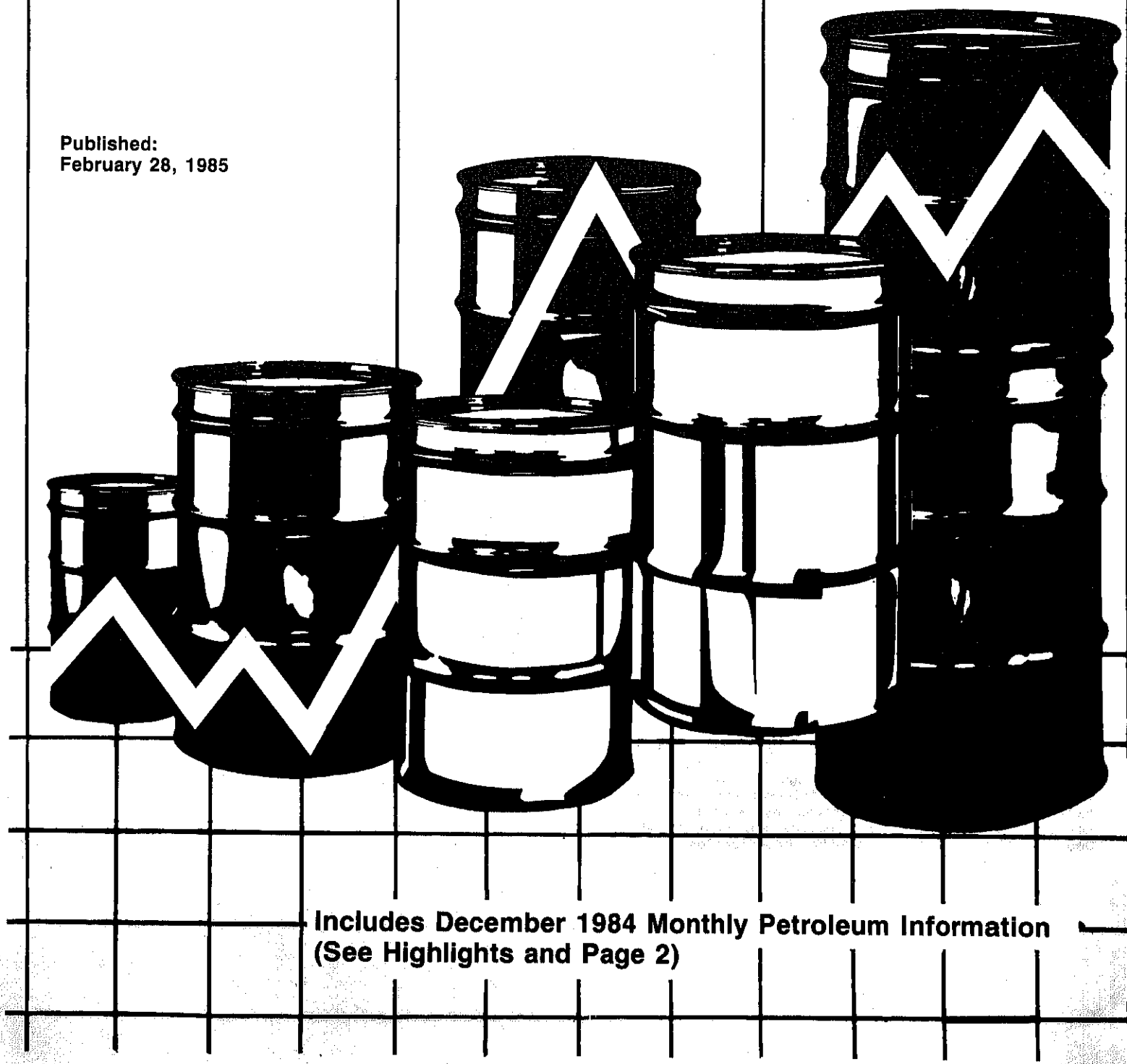

**Includes December 1984 Monthly Petroleum Information**
**(See Highlights and Page 2)**

The Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday.

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## HIGHLIGHTS

### Refinery Activity

Crude oil input to refineries averaged 11.5 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending February 22, 1985. Refinery capacity utilization averaged 73.9 percent during the period. During the four weeks ending February 22, 1985, motor gasoline production averaged 5.8 million barrels per day, and distillate fuel oil production averaged 2.6 million barrels per day.

### Stocks

On February 22, 1985, stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 317.2 million barrels, about 7 percent below the level one year ago. Stocks of total motor gasoline, at 226.1 million barrels, were about 3 percent below the level one year ago. Distillate fuel oil stocks stood at 126.4 million barrels, about 2 percent below the level one year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil stood at 44.9 million barrels, about 17 percent below the level one year ago.

### Imports

Net imports of crude oil (including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products together averaged 3.3 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending February 22, 1985, about 35 percent below the average a year ago. Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 2.4 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending February 22, 1985.

### Products Supplied

Total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.7 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending February 22, 1985, which is about the same as the rate supplied a year ago. Motor gasoline was supplied at a rate of 6.4 million barrels per day, which is about 2 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Distillate fuel oil was supplied at a rate of 3.4 million barrels per day, about 14 percent above the rate supplied a year ago.

### World Crude Oil Price

Gabon reduced the official price of its Mandji crude oil by $1.00 to $28.00 a barrel, effective February 1. As a result of this price change, the estimated weighted-average international price of crude oil as of February 25, 1985, decreased 1 cent to $28.09 a barrel.

### Spot Market Product Prices

For the week ending February 22, 1985, the average spot market price of 98 octane gasoline on the Rotterdam market increased 59 cents to $29.01 a barrel; the gasoil price remained unchanged at $34.04 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil decreased 23 cents to $28.97 a barrel. On the New York market, the average spot price of 89 octane regular gasoline increased 55 cents to $31.84 a barrel; the price of No. 2 heating oil increased 32 cents to $32.24 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil remained unchanged at $29.50 a barrel.

### December Information from the "Petroleum Supply Monthly"

During December 1984, domestic crude oil production was estimated to have averaged 8.8 million barrels a day, and gross crude oil imports, excluding imports to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, averaged 2.9 million barrels a day. Refineries processed an average of 11.8 million barrels of crude oil a day during December operating at an average rate of 75.9 percent of total operable capacity. Operable capacity of crude oil distillation units at the beginning of December was reported to be 15.7 million barrels a day, about 1 percent below the capacity reported as of November 1. During December, total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.4 million barrels a day. Finished motor gasoline supplied averaged 6.6 million barrels a day, distillate fuel oil supplied averaged 2.9 million barrels a day, and residual fuel oil supplied averaged 1.2 million barrels a day.

## U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 1984

| Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day) | December 1984 | Cumulative January-December 1984 |
|---|---|---|
| **Crude Oil Supply** | | |
| (1) Domestic Production[1] | 8,797 | 8,757 |
| (2) Net Imports (Incl. SPR)[2] | 2,941 | 3,221 |
| (3) Gross Imports (Excl. SPR) | 2,897 | 3,206 |
| (4) SPR Imports | 229 | 197 |
| (5) Exports | 185 | 181 |
| (6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) | -241 | -195 |
| (7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) | -14 | -1 |
| (8) Product Supplied and Losses | -65 | -64 |
| (9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil | 340 | 336 |
| (10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries | 11,758 | 12,055 |
| **Other Supply** | | |
| (11) NGL Production | 1,649 | 1,633 |
| (12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input | 32 | 45 |
| (13) Crude Oil Product Supplied | 64 | 64 |
| (14) Processing Gain | 592 | 556 |
| (15) Net Product Imports[3] | 983 | 1,438 |
| (16) Gross Product Imports[3] | 1,783 | 1,979 |
| (17) Product Exports | 801 | 541 |
| (18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) | 275 | -83 |
| (19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use | 15,353 | 15,708 |
| **Product Supplied** | | |
| (20) Motor Gasoline | 6,580 | 6,698 |
| (21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel | 189 | 220 |
| (22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel | 1,042 | 949 |
| (23) Distillate Fuel Oil | 2,862 | 2,848 |
| (24) Residual Fuel Oil | 1,190 | 1,365 |
| (25) Other Oils Supplied[4] | 3,491 | 3,627 |
| (26) Total Products Supplied | 15,353 | 15,708 |

| Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels) | December 31, 1984 |
|---|---|
| Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)[5] | 343.5 |
| Total Motor Gasoline | 243.5 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 205.4 |
| Blending Components | 38.1 |
| Naphtha-type Jet Fuel | 6.9 |
| Kerosene-type Jet Fuel | 35.1 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 161.1 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 53.2 |
| Unfinished Oils | 93.7 |
| Other Oils[6] | 167.5 |
| Total Stocks (Excl. SPR) | 1,104.6 |
| Crude Oil in SPR | 450.5 |
| Total Stocks (Incl. SPR) | 1,555.1 |

1 Includes lease condensate.
2 Net Imports=Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.
4 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
5 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.
6 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," December 1984.

U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET

| Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day) | Four Week Averages For Period Ending 02/22/85 | 02/22/84 | Percent Change | Cumulative Daily Averages 52 Days 1985 | 1984 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Crude Oil Supply** | | | | | | |
| (1) Domestic Production[1] | E8,928 | 8,709 | 2.5 | | | |
| (2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2] | 2,414 | 2,795 | -13.6 | | | |
| (3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR) | 2,448 | 2,858 | -14.4 | | | |
| (4) SPR Imports | 164 | 114 | -- | | | |
| (5) Exports | E198 | 177 | 11.7 | | | |
| (6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) | -164 | -115 | -- | | | |
| (7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) | 781 | 175 | -- | | | |
| (8) Products Supplied and Losses | E-62 | -66 | -- | | | |
| (9) Unaccounted-for Crude | -375 | 472 | -- | | | |
| (10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries | 11,522 | 11,970 | -3.7 | | | |
| **Other Supply** | | | | | | |
| (11) NGL Production | E1,672 | 1,618 | 3.4 | | | |
| (12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input | E33 | 51 | -35.5 | | | |
| (13) Crude Oil Product Supplied | E63 | 65 | -3.5 | | | |
| (14) Processing Gain | 547 | 569 | -3.8 | | | |
| (15) Net Product Imports[3] | 850 | 2,194 | -61.3 | | | |
| (16) Gross Product Imports[3] | 1,540 | 2,598 | -40.7 | | | |
| (17) Product Exports | E690 | 403 | 71.0 | | | |
| (18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[4] | 1,047 | -743 | -- | | | |
| (19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use | 15,733 | 15,723 | 0.1 | | | |
| **Products Supplied** | | | | | | |
| (20) Motor Gasoline | 6,371 | 6,245 | 2.0 | | | |
| (21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel | 223 | 198 | 12.8 | | | |
| (22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel | 1,036 | 937 | 10.5 | | | |
| (23) Distillate Fuel Oil | 3,428 | 3,004 | 14.1 | | | |
| (24) Residual Fuel Oil | 1,395 | 1,697 | -17.8 | | | |
| (25) Other Oils Supplied[5] | 3,280 | 3,643 | -10.0 | | | |
| (26) Total Products Supplied | 15,733 | 15,723 | 0.1 | | | |

Cumulative daily averages will be shown beginning with the March 28, 1985 issue when Petroleum Supply Monthly data for January 1985 become available.

| Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels) | 02/22/85 | 02/15/85 | 02/22/84 | Percent Change from Previous Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[6] | 317.2 | 319.3 | 342.5 | -0.7 | -7.4 |
| Total Motor Gasoline | 226.1 | 228.5 | 233.9 | -1.1 | -3.3 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 189.1 | 192.0 | 193.6 | -1.5 | -2.3 |
| Blending Components | 36.9 | 36.5 | 40.3 | 1.1 | -8.4 |
| Naphtha-type Jet Fuel | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | -10.7 | -7.0 |
| Kerosene-type Jet Fuel | 34.5 | 34.7 | 31.9 | -0.5 | 8.1 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 126.4 | 133.6 | 128.7 | -5.4 | -1.8 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 44.9 | 46.3 | 54.2 | -3.1 | -17.3 |
| Unfinished Oils | 96.8 | 96.1 | 110.0 | 0.7 | -12.0 |
| Other Oils[7] | E154.0 | E148.4 | 160.7 | 3.8 | -4.2 |
| Total Stocks (Excluding SPR) | 1,005.5 | 1,013.4 | 1,068.1 | -0.8 | -5.9 |
| Crude Oil In SPR | 458.8 | 458.1 | 386.5 | 0.1 | 18.7 |
| Total Stocks (Including SPR) | 1,464.3 | 1,471.5 | 1,454.6 | -0.5 | 0.7 |

E=Estimate based on monthly data.

1 Includes lease condensate.

2 Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

4 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

5 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

6 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

7 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current two weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock Change (Refined Products)).

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: o 1983 Annual Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
o 1984 Monthly Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
o 1985 Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

REFINERY ACTIVITY
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

| Year/Element | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil Input | 11.6 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.5 |
| Gross Inputs | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Operable Capacity | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.1 |
| Percentage Utilization[1] | 67.0 | 65.1 | 65.5 | 66.2 | 68.8 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 71.0 | 73.9 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 69.7 |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil Input | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.2 |
| Gross Inputs | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.4 |
| Operable Capacity | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 |
| Percentage Utilization[1] | 68.0 | 65.1 | 66.0 | 69.6 | 71.6 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 73.8 | 78.1 | 73.4 | 74.8 | 69.9 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil Input | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.8 |
| Gross Inputs | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.9 |
| Operable Capacity | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 15.7 |
| Percentage Utilization[1] | 72.9 | 76.1 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 77.2 | 77.1 | 76.0 | 78.4 | 78.4 | 76.0 | 77.1 | 75.9 |

| Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984-1985 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crude Oil Input | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Gross Inputs | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| Operable Capacity | E16.0 | E16.0 | E16.0 | E15.9 | E15.9 | E15.9 | E15.9 | E15.7 |
| Percentage Utilization[1] | 75.0 | 74.2 | 73.3 | 73.5 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 73.9 |

Production by Product

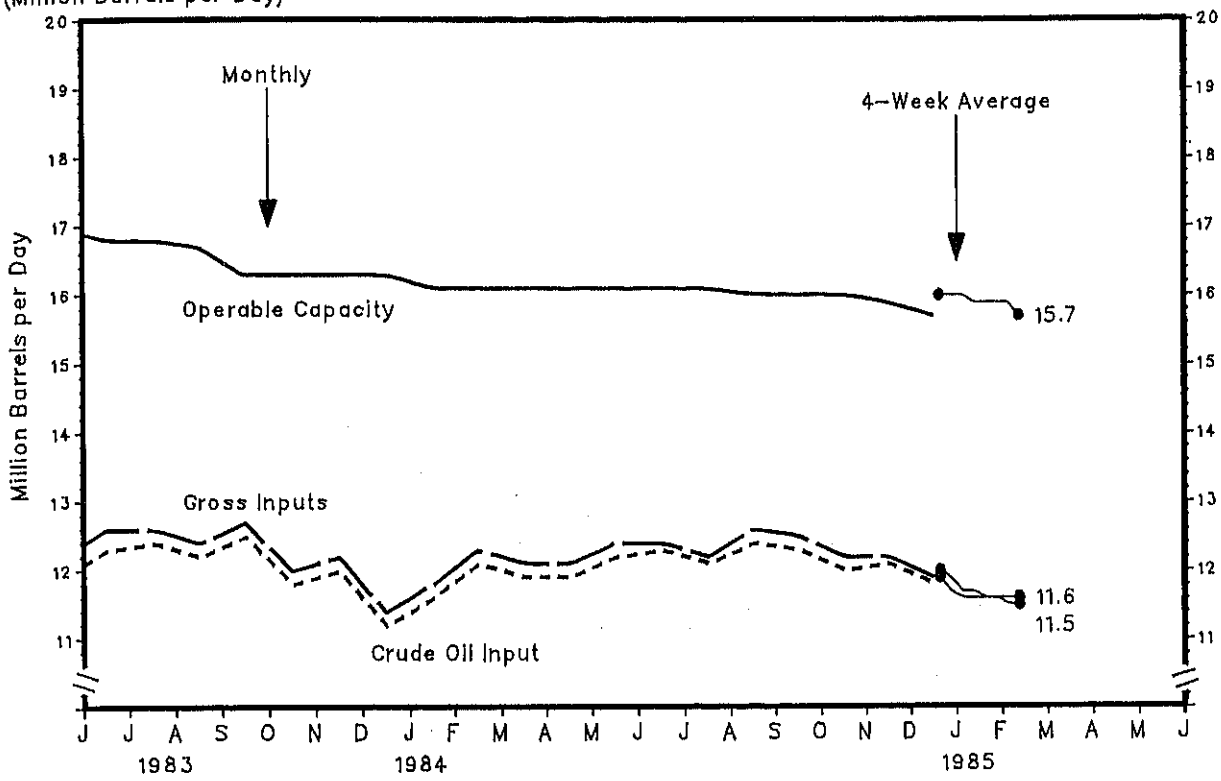
| Year/Product | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Jet Fuel | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Jet Fuel | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Jet Fuel | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 |

| Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984-1985 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Gasoline | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Jet Fuel | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |

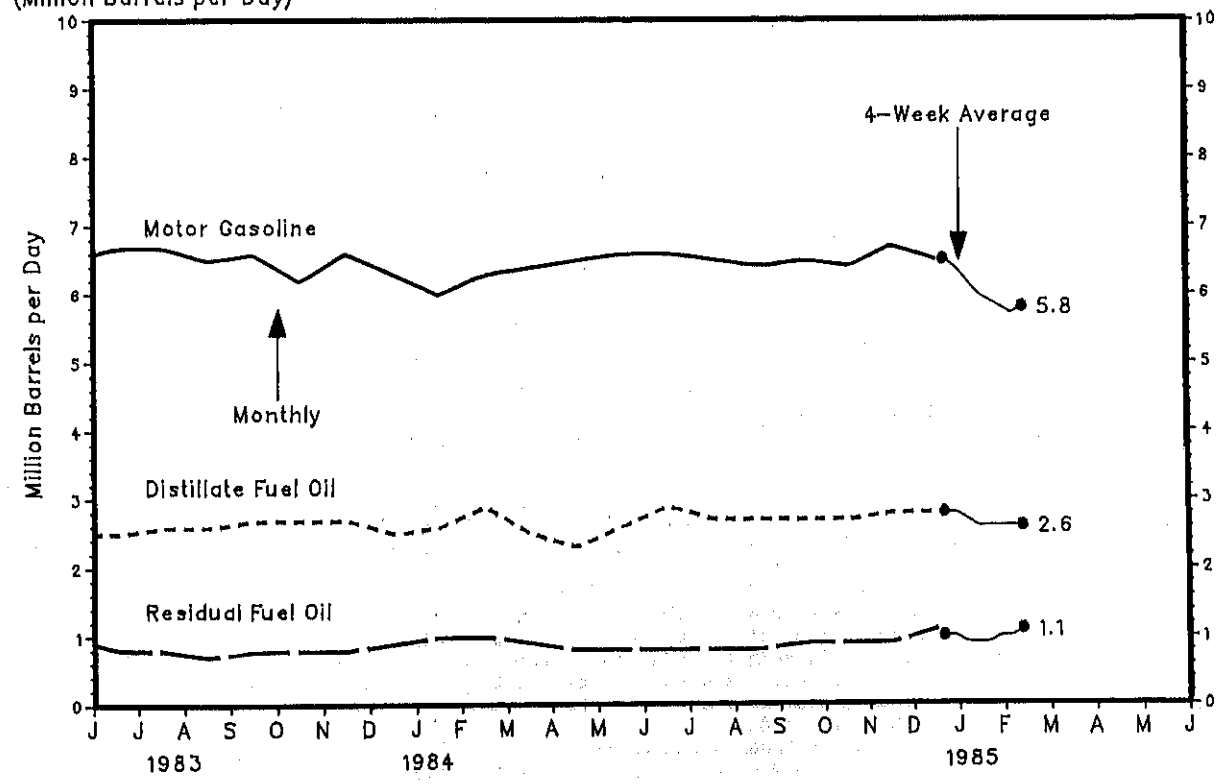
E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data.
1 Percentage utilization is calculated as four-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

## Refinery Activity

Inputs and Utilization
(Million Barrels per Day)




Production by Product
(Million Barrels per Day)




Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS[1], U.S. TOTALS
(Million Barrels)

| Year/Product | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil[2] | 371.0 | 371.8 | 360.7 | 354.8 | 348.5 | 344.1 | 345.7 | 352.9 | 340.7 | 351.0 | 357.6 | 349.7 |
| Motor Gasoline | 260.8 | 256.6 | 246.5 | 221.3 | 213.9 | 218.5 | 225.9 | 226.9 | 233.6 | 234.4 | 230.0 | 235.4 |
| Finished Gasoline | 213.2 | 208.4 | 198.1 | 178.6 | 173.1 | 177.1 | 182.7 | 185.2 | 191.1 | 192.4 | 189.3 | 194.4 |
| Blending Components | 47.6 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 42.7 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 43.2 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 40.7 | 40.9 |
| Jet Fuel | 36.9 | 36.9 | 42.5 | 44.1 | 41.7 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 36.8 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 164.4 | 147.4 | 126.3 | 108.0 | 113.6 | 123.7 | 148.1 | 158.7 | 161.2 | 170.1 | 185.6 | 178.6 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 68.7 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 53.6 | 59.0 | 60.7 | 58.9 | 52.6 | 61.8 | 63.6 | 66.4 | 66.2 |
| Unfinished Oils | 115.9 | 116.5 | 115.9 | 119.1 | 118.2 | 118.0 | 117.8 | 116.8 | 117.8 | 113.3 | 111.8 | 105.3 |
| Other Oils[3] | 203.0 | 199.1 | 193.3 | 189.2 | 190.8 | 191.1 | 190.1 | 186.4 | 181.3 | 174.6 | 173.3 | 164.1 |
| Total (Excl. SPR) | 1,220.6 | 1,186.9 | 1,143.4 | 1,090.0 | 1,085.7 | 1,096.0 | 1,126.3 | 1,134.9 | 1,136.1 | 1,147.8 | 1,165.2 | 1,136.1 |
| Crude Oil in SPR | 235.3 | 241.2 | 248.5 | 255.5 | 261.0 | 264.1 | 267.2 | 273.6 | 277.9 | 284.6 | 290.0 | 293.8 |
| Total (Incl. SPR) | 1,455.9 | 1,428.2 | 1,391.9 | 1,345.6 | 1,346.7 | 1,360.2 | 1,393.5 | 1,408.5 | 1,414.0 | 1,432.4 | 1,455.2 | 1,429.9 |
| 1983[4] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil[2] | 359.8 | 363.3 | 355.0 | 361.2 | 352.5 | 350.5 | 335.1 | 348.7 | 346.7 | 348.9 | 341.4 | 343.9 |
| Motor Gasoline | 249.7 | 250.2 | 223.0 | 220.7 | 223.1 | 222.6 | 230.5 | 226.3 | 229.1 | 227.4 | 235.8 | 222.4 |
| Finished Gasoline | 207.2 | 206.5 | 182.7 | 182.8 | 185.3 | 182.8 | 189.8 | 184.8 | 189.3 | 187.1 | 196.0 | 185.5 |
| Blending Components | 42.5 | 43.8 | 40.4 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 36.9 |
| Jet Fuel | 40.7 | 39.4 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 41.4 | 43.2 | 45.6 | 38.6 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 167.6 | 148.2 | 118.1 | 103.1 | 108.9 | 113.7 | 130.7 | 142.4 | 154.0 | 162.6 | 161.2 | 140.3 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 60.5 | 53.3 | 46.3 | 46.6 | 51.0 | 49.9 | 51.9 | 48.3 | 49.7 | 51.2 | 54.2 | 48.5 |
| Unfinished Oils | 110.6 | 108.7 | 111.8 | 114.6 | 113.1 | 110.8 | 108.0 | 110.6 | 112.9 | 112.2 | 109.1 | 108.0 |
| Other Oils[3] | 162.9 | 161.0 | 163.9 | 170.2 | 176.9 | 184.4 | 188.8 | 191.5 | 190.6 | 194.9 | 190.9 | 172.9 |
| Total (Excl. SPR) | 1,151.9 | 1,124.1 | 1,059.7 | 1,056.6 | 1,066.7 | 1,073.0 | 1,085.8 | 1,107.7 | 1,124.3 | 1,140.3 | 1,138.3 | 1,074.5 |
| Crude Oil in SPR | 300.6 | 306.1 | 311.8 | 317.7 | 326.8 | 332.5 | 340.7 | 351.8 | 361.0 | 367.2 | 371.3 | 379.1 |
| Total (Incl. SPR) | 1,452.5 | 1,430.3 | 1,371.6 | 1,374.4 | 1,393.5 | 1,405.5 | 1,426.4 | 1,459.5 | 1,485.3 | 1,507.5 | 1,509.6 | 1,453.6 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil[2] | 348.4 | 340.2 | 335.7 | 347.6 | 359.1 | 352.7 | 348.2 | 334.9 | 325.3 | 342.9 | 343.1 | 343.5 |
| Motor Gasoline | 225.5 | 237.1 | 243.2 | 248.0 | 252.7 | 245.4 | 238.5 | 225.1 | 234.6 | 232.5 | 240.0 | 243.5 |
| Finished Gasoline | 185.5 | 196.6 | 202.8 | 207.4 | 210.7 | 204.1 | 200.1 | 186.6 | 194.5 | 193.2 | 198.4 | 205.4 |
| Blending Components | 39.9 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 42.1 | 41.3 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 41.6 | 38.1 |
| Jet Fuel | 35.6 | 39.0 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 42.9 | 43.6 | 45.6 | 45.2 | 44.6 | 44.9 | 42.0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 119.5 | 132.2 | 109.6 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 112.9 | 124.5 | 133.5 | 143.2 | 152.4 | 160.8 | 161.1 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 45.4 | 57.6 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 46.3 | 46.8 | 49.2 | 44.7 | 47.0 | 50.8 | 47.2 | 53.2 |
| Unfinished Oils | 110.8 | 109.6 | 115.7 | 120.3 | 122.2 | 110.8 | 106.0 | 106.1 | 108.5 | 111.2 | 105.6 | 93.7 |
| Other Oils[3] | 160.5 | 160.9 | 159.7 | 166.2 | 173.1 | 177.0 | 179.7 | 180.7 | 179.3 | 172.9 | 171.0 | 167.5 |
| Total (Excl. SPR) | 1,045.6 | 1,076.7 | 1,052.2 | 1,068.0 | 1,092.5 | 1,088.4 | 1,089.7 | 1,070.6 | 1,083.1 | 1,107.2 | 1,112.7 | 1,104.6 |
| Crude Oil in SPR | 384.4 | 387.2 | 391.8 | 396.9 | 404.5 | 413.7 | 423.9 | 429.5 | 431.1 | 438.2 | 443.0 | 450.5 |
| Total (Incl. SPR) | 1,430.0 | 1,463.9 | 1,444.0 | 1,464.8 | 1,497.0 | 1,502.2 | 1,513.6 | 1,500.1 | 1,514.2 | 1,545.5 | 1,555.7 | 1,555.1 |

| Week Ending: 1984-1985 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crude Oil[2] | 341.1 | 345.2 | 347.6 | 339.1 | 330.7 | 327.2 | 319.3 | 317.2 |
| Motor Gasoline | 240.3 | 239.4 | 237.4 | 233.4 | 230.7 | 230.0 | 228.5 | 226.1 |
| Finished Gasoline | 203.2 | 203.3 | 202.3 | 197.7 | 195.1 | 194.2 | 192.0 | 189.1 |
| Blending Components | 37.1 | 36.1 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 36.5 | 36.9 |
| Jet Fuel | 43.9 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 40.3 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 162.8 | 162.7 | 155.1 | 145.7 | 143.4 | 139.2 | 133.6 | 126.4 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 54.0 | 52.5 | 50.4 | 47.9 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 44.9 |
| Unfinished Oils | 91.8 | 92.3 | 93.4 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 96.8 |
| Other Oils[3] | E160.1 | E157.6 | E155.2 | E152.6 | E150.2 | E149.3 | E148.4 | E154.0 |
| Total (Excl. SPR) | 1,093.9 | 1,092.8 | 1,082.2 | 1,056.7 | 1,037.4 | 1,028.7 | 1,013.4 | 1,005.5 |
| Crude Oil in SPR | 450.5 | 450.9 | 453.8 | 454.2 | 457.2 | 457.8 | 458.1 | 458.8 |
| Total (Incl. SPR) | 1,544.4 | 1,543.6 | 1,536.0 | 1,510.9 | 1,494.6 | 1,486.5 | 1,471.5 | 1,464.3 |

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

1 Product stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at major bulk terminals. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

2 Crude oil stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries, and do not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

3 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

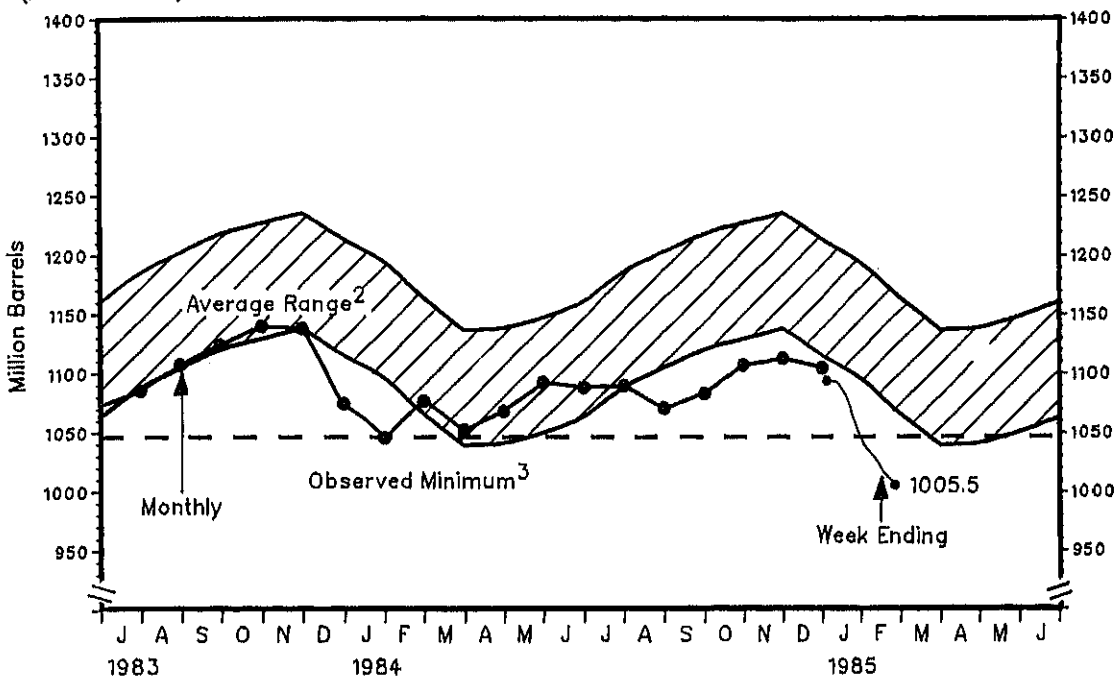
4 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

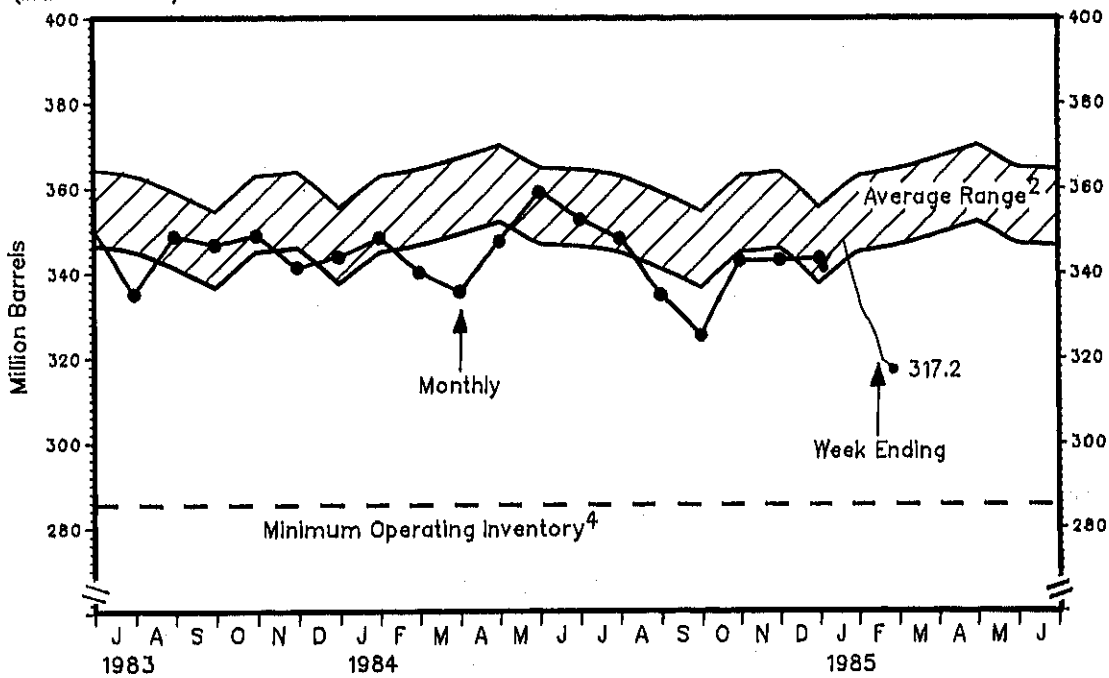
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

## Stocks

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)




Crude Oil, U.S.Total[1]
(Million Barrels)




1 Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and includes crude oil in transit to refineries. See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1981–June 1984. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

3 The observed minimum for total stocks in the last three–year period, July 1981–June 1984, was 1045.6 million barrels. It occurred in January 1984. See Appendix B for further explanation.

4 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 285 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF MOTOR GASOLINE BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

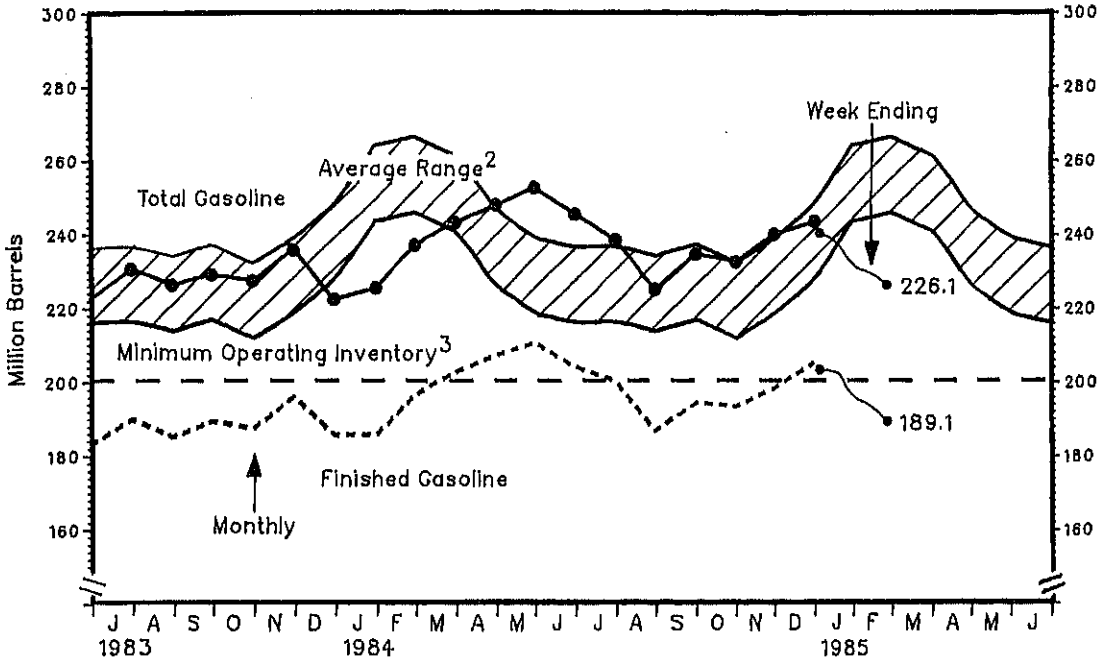
| Year/District | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Gasoline | 213.2 | 208.4 | 198.1 | 178.6 | 173.1 | 177.1 | 182.7 | 185.2 | 191.1 | 192.4 | 189.3 | 194.4 |
| Blending Components | 47.6 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 42.7 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 43.2 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 40.7 | 40.9 |
| Total Gasoline | 260.8 | 256.6 | 246.5 | 221.3 | 213.9 | 218.5 | 225.9 | 226.9 | 233.6 | 234.4 | 230.0 | 235.4 |
| East Coast (PADD 1) | 71.9 | 69.7 | 66.8 | 61.4 | 63.6 | 65.5 | 63.1 | 62.5 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 66.1 | 67.5 |
| Midwest (PADD 2) | 77.7 | 78.4 | 74.0 | 62.7 | 56.1 | 56.4 | 62.8 | 65.8 | 69.3 | 67.0 | 64.0 | 65.3 |
| Gulf Coast (PADD 3) | 70.2 | 69.3 | 68.0 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 64.9 | 66.0 | 65.2 | 67.5 | 69.8 | 65.5 | 66.2 |
| Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 8.5 |
| West Coast (PADD 5) | 31.4 | 29.3 | 27.6 | 25.0 | 23.2 | 25.3 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 27.9 |
| 1983[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Gasoline | 207.2 | 206.5 | 182.7 | 182.8 | 185.3 | 182.8 | 189.8 | 184.8 | 189.3 | 187.1 | 196.0 | 185.5 |
| Blending Components | 42.5 | 43.8 | 40.4 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 36.9 |
| Total Gasoline | 249.7 | 250.2 | 223.0 | 220.7 | 223.1 | 222.6 | 230.5 | 226.3 | 229.1 | 227.4 | 235.8 | 222.4 |
| East Coast (PADD 1) | 70.2 | 66.0 | 55.3 | 60.8 | 63.1 | 61.3 | 64.4 | 62.6 | 64.1 | 61.7 | 63.5 | 63.8 |
| Midwest (PADD 2) | 75.2 | 77.4 | 68.3 | 65.3 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 64.2 | 64.4 | 65.4 | 64.4 | 68.4 | 63.7 |
| Gulf Coast (PADD 3) | 63.9 | 65.5 | 65.4 | 62.6 | 63.9 | 64.2 | 65.3 | 62.4 | 64.8 | 67.9 | 69.9 | 60.1 |
| Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 7.7 |
| West Coast (PADD 5) | 31.0 | 31.9 | 25.8 | 24.1 | 25.0 | 26.6 | 30.3 | 30.8 | 28.9 | 27.1 | 26.6 | 27.0 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Gasoline | 185.5 | 196.6 | 202.8 | 207.4 | 210.7 | 204.1 | 200.1 | 186.6 | 194.5 | 193.2 | 198.4 | 205.4 |
| Blending Components | 39.9 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 42.1 | 41.3 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 41.6 | 38.1 |
| Total Gasoline | 225.5 | 237.1 | 243.2 | 248.0 | 252.7 | 245.4 | 238.5 | 225.1 | 234.6 | 232.5 | 240.0 | 243.5 |
| East Coast (PADD 1) | 61.4 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 66.9 | 71.1 | 69.3 | 72.2 | 66.0 | 64.9 | 63.3 | 63.5 | 67.8 |
| Midwest (PADD 2) | 63.2 | 68.4 | 71.1 | 71.4 | 68.3 | 65.5 | 64.7 | 62.7 | 66.9 | 65.5 | 67.5 | 72.4 |
| Gulf Coast (PADD 3) | 62.6 | 66.2 | 71.1 | 72.5 | 73.0 | 71.0 | 65.2 | 63.2 | 69.8 | 69.6 | 71.3 | 63.6 |
| Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.9 |
| West Coast (PADD 5) | 29.9 | 28.6 | 26.8 | 28.5 | 31.5 | 31.7 | 29.0 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 27.9 | 30.7 | 31.8 |

| Week Ending: 1984-1985 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finished Gasoline | 203.2 | 203.3 | 202.3 | 197.7 | 195.1 | 194.2 | 192.0 | 189.1 |
| Blending Components | 37.1 | 36.1 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 36.5 | 36.9 |
| Total Gasoline | 240.3 | 239.4 | 237.4 | 233.4 | 230.7 | 230.0 | 228.5 | 226.1 |
| East Coast (PADD 1) | 67.6 | 68.5 | 66.1 | 63.0 | 60.6 | 60.9 | 59.9 | 58.3 |
| Midwest (PADD 2) | 72.6 | 71.3 | 71.9 | 71.0 | 69.5 | 70.2 | 69.1 | 68.3 |
| Gulf Coast (PADD 3) | 62.7 | 61.0 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 60.5 | 60.0 | 60.6 | 59.7 |
| Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| West Coast (PADD 5) | 29.6 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 31.8 |

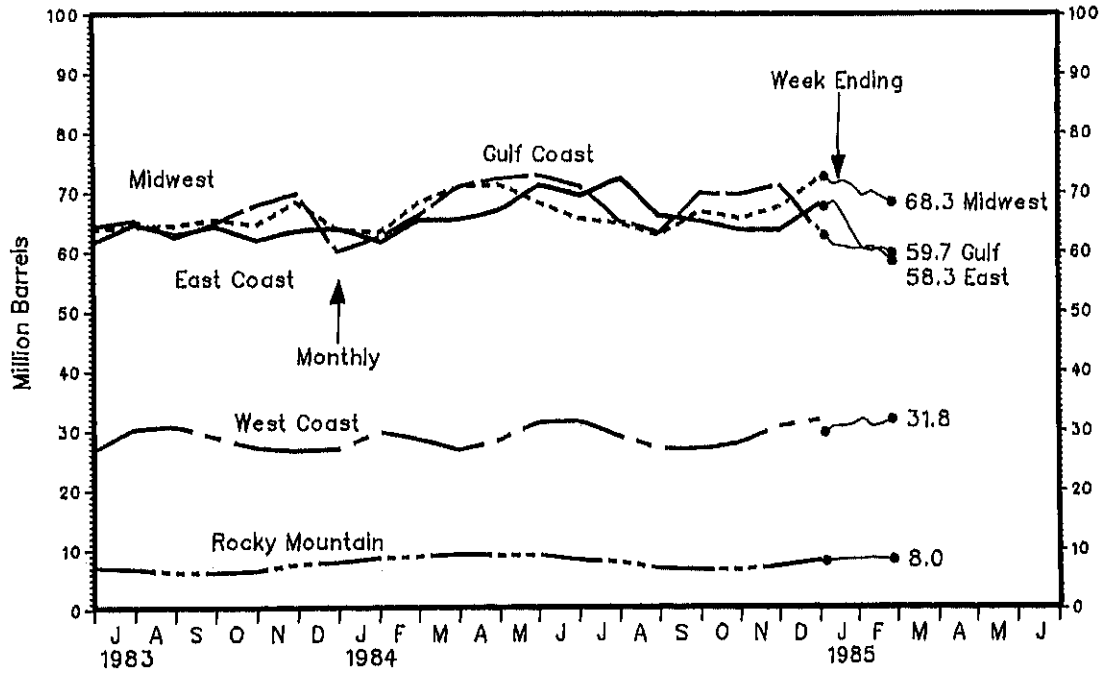
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

## Stocks

Motor Gasoline, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)




Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)




1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1981–June 1984. The seasonal pattern is based on six years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 200 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF DISTILLATE FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

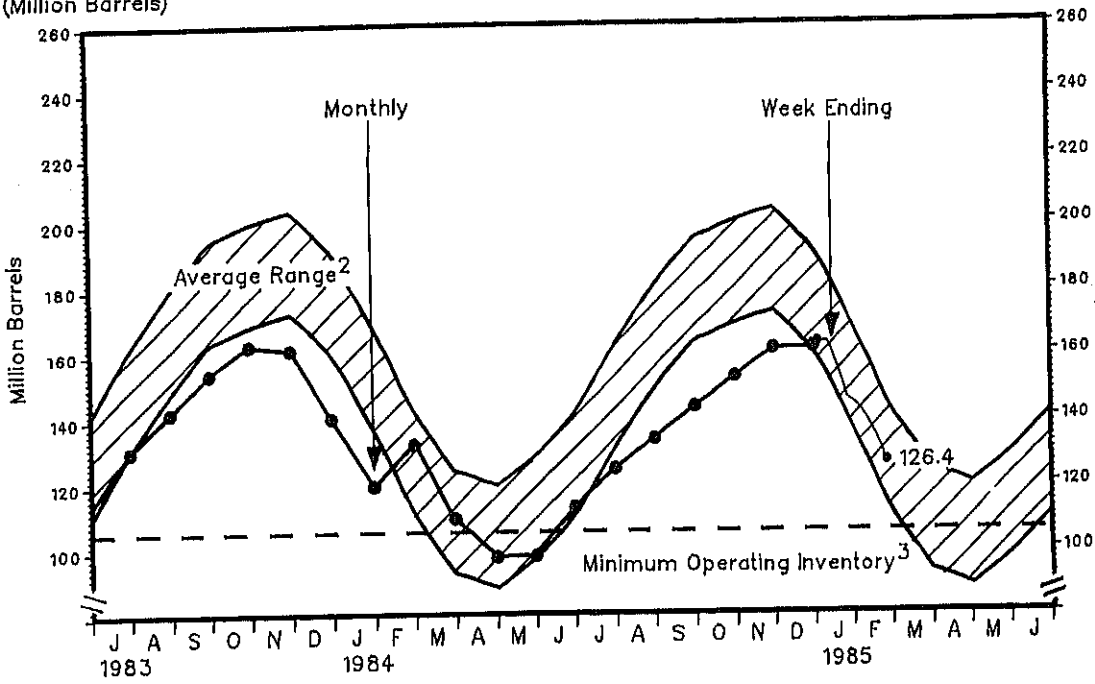
| Year/District | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total U.S. | 164.4 | 147.4 | 126.3 | 108.0 | 113.6 | 123.7 | 148.1 | 158.7 | 161.2 | 170.1 | 185.6 | 178.6 |
| East Coast(PADD 1) | 68.3 | 60.3 | 44.7 | 35.0 | 39.1 | 44.2 | 57.4 | 63.9 | 68.0 | 75.7 | 88.7 | 80.6 |
| Midwest(PADD 2) | 46.7 | 43.1 | 39.5 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 33.7 | 42.6 | 45.5 | 45.6 | 44.2 | 45.3 | 47.0 |
| Gulf Coast(PADD 3) | 31.0 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 28.5 | 31.1 | 32.6 | 34.1 | 35.6 | 34.0 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 34.2 |
| Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| West Coast(PADD 5) | 14.2 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 12.7 |
| 1983[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total U.S. | 167.6 | 148.2 | 118.1 | 103.1 | 108.9 | 113.7 | 130.7 | 142.4 | 154.0 | 162.6 | 161.2 | 140.3 |
| East Coast(PADD 1) | 71.1 | 55.5 | 38.0 | 31.8 | 36.9 | 41.0 | 50.9 | 61.7 | 67.5 | 74.6 | 70.7 | 57.7 |
| Midwest(PADD 2) | 47.1 | 46.5 | 39.0 | 33.2 | 30.4 | 29.6 | 33.3 | 36.3 | 38.6 | 40.3 | 42.8 | 40.2 |
| Gulf Coast(PADD 3) | 31.2 | 28.9 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 28.7 | 29.7 | 32.4 | 30.8 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 27.8 |
| Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| West Coast(PADD 5) | 14.0 | 13.4 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total U.S. | 119.5 | 132.2 | 109.6 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 112.9 | 124.5 | 133.5 | 143.2 | 152.4 | 160.8 | 161.1 |
| East Coast(PADD 1) | 43.4 | 54.4 | 37.3 | 29.8 | 32.5 | 39.9 | 45.3 | 49.2 | 57.5 | 71.8 | 74.9 | 72.8 |
| Midwest(PADD 2) | 37.1 | 37.0 | 33.5 | 30.2 | 27.1 | 31.7 | 36.2 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 36.4 | 37.5 | 43.7 |
| Gulf Coast(PADD 3) | 24.7 | 26.8 | 24.2 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 26.1 | 28.2 | 30.6 | 32.5 | 29.9 | 33.0 | 29.0 |
| Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| West Coast(PADD 5) | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 |

| Week Ending: 1984-1985 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total U.S. | 162.8 | 162.7 | 155.1 | 145.7 | 143.4 | 139.2 | 133.6 | 126.4 |
| East Coast(PADD 1) | 70.3 | 69.9 | 65.4 | 58.8 | 56.5 | 53.2 | 49.7 | 47.3 |
| Midwest(PADD 2) | 44.6 | 46.8 | 45.7 | 45.0 | 44.0 | 45.5 | 42.9 | 41.3 |
| Gulf Coast(PADD 3) | 31.9 | 30.5 | 29.5 | 27.4 | 28.6 | 26.0 | 26.5 | 24.0 |
| Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| West Coast(PADD 5) | 12.5 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.4 |

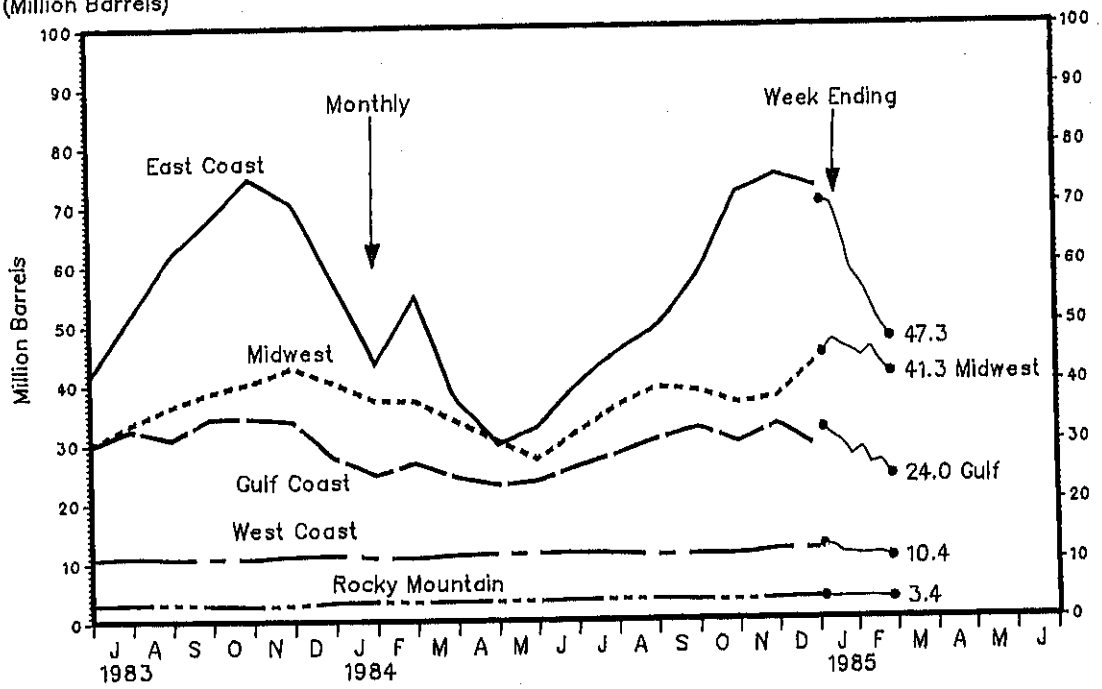
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

## Stocks

Distillate Fuel Oil, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)




Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)




1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1981–June 1984. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 105 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

STOCKS OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

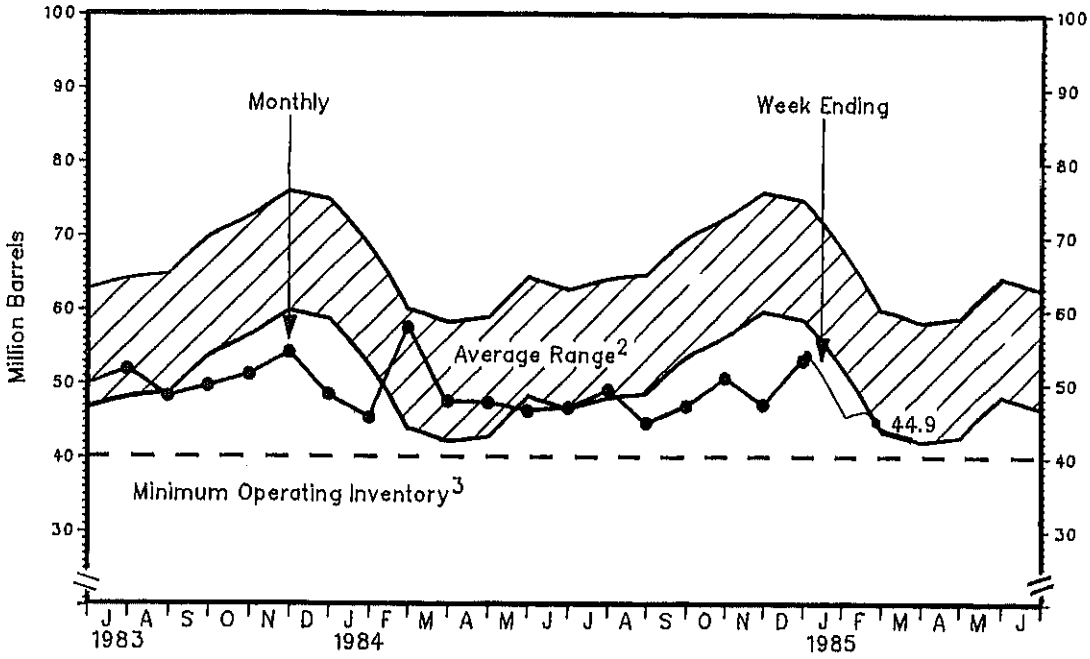
| Year/District | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total U.S. | 68.7 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 53.6 | 59.0 | 60.7 | 58.9 | 52.6 | 61.8 | 63.6 | 66.4 | 66.2 |
| East Coast(PADD 1) | 32.2 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 23.4 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 23.1 | 29.0 | 32.8 | 36.4 | 34.7 |
| Midwest(PADD 2) | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Gulf Coast(PADD 3) | 17.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 16.3 |
| Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| West Coast(PADD 5) | 10.3 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| 1983[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total U.S. | 60.5 | 53.3 | 46.3 | 46.6 | 51.0 | 49.9 | 51.9 | 48.3 | 49.7 | 51.2 | 54.2 | 48.5 |
| East Coast(PADD 1) | 29.8 | 25.3 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 23.5 | 25.2 | 29.3 | 24.8 |
| Midwest(PADD 2) | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Gulf Coast(PADD 3) | 16.2 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 11.0 |
| Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| West Coast(PADD 5) | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.2 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total U.S. | 45.4 | 57.6 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 46.3 | 46.8 | 49.2 | 44.7 | 47.0 | 50.8 | 47.2 | 53.2 |
| East Coast(PADD 1) | 21.0 | 30.8 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 23.1 | 21.9 | 24.7 | 21.9 | 25.0 | 26.8 | 24.2 | 29.1 |
| Midwest(PADD 2) | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Gulf Coast(PADD 3) | 11.8 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 11.2 |
| Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| West Coast(PADD 5) | 8.7 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 8.7 |

| Week Ending: 1984-1985 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total U.S. | 54.0 | 52.5 | 50.4 | 47.9 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 44.9 |
| East Coast(PADD 1) | 30.4 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 26.4 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 22.1 | 20.1 |
| Midwest(PADD 2) | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Gulf Coast(PADD 3) | 11.0 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| West Coast(PADD 5) | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 |

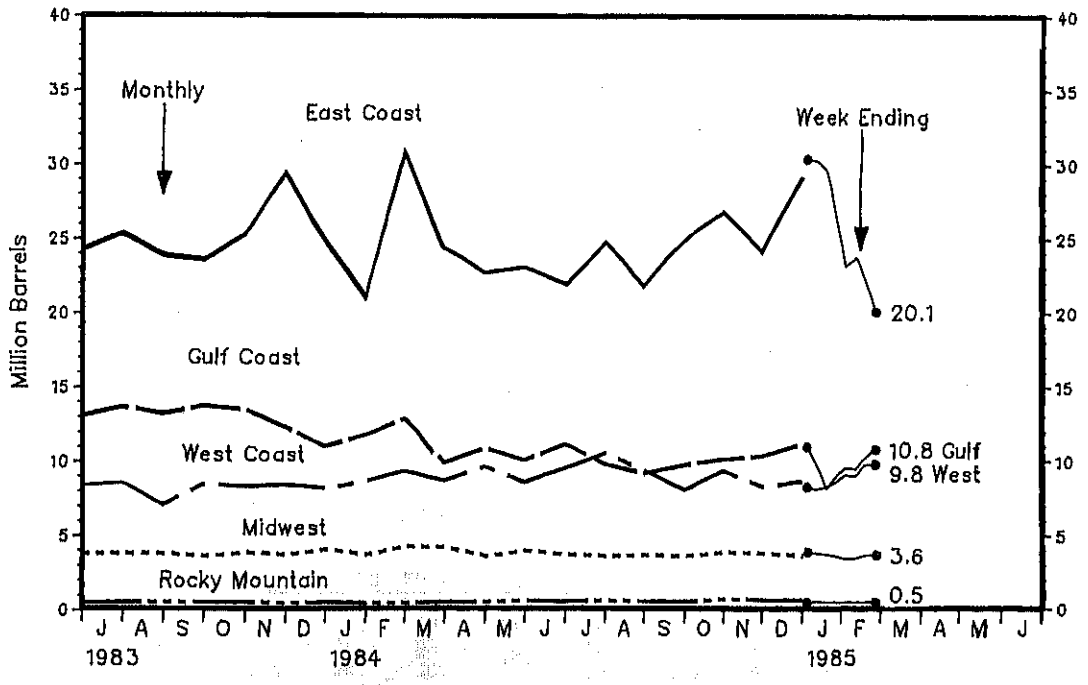
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

## Stocks

Residual Fuel Oil, U.S. Total[1]
(Million Barrels)




Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)




1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: July 1981–June 1984. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 40 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(Million Barrels per Day)

| Year/Product | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| SPR | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Refined Products | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR) | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| Total Exports[1] | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Net Imports (Incl. SPR) | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 3.7 |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| SPR | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Refined Products | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR) | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Total Exports[1] | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Net Imports (Incl. SPR) | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| SPR | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Refined Products | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR) | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Total Exports[1] | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Net Imports (Incl. SPR) | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 3.9 |

| Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984-1985 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| SPR | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Refined Products | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR) | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Total Exports[1] | E0.6 | E0.6 | E0.6 | E0.7 | E0.7 | E0.8 | E0.9 | E0.9 |
| Net Imports (Incl. SPR) | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 |

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

| Year/Product | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 128 | 133 | 183 | 185 | 182 | 230 | 225 | 291 | 223 | 185 | 211 | 178 |
| Jet Fuel | 10 | 62 | 39 | 47 | 31 | 3 | 31 | 26 | 30 | 20 | 40 | 7 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 97 | 132 | 48 | 59 | 74 | 102 | 125 | 80 | 61 | 91 | 145 | 109 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 831 | 956 | 912 | 788 | 742 | 652 | 657 | 550 | 872 | 783 | 836 | 747 |
| Other Petroleum Products[2] | 573 | 533 | 427 | 449 | 474 | 504 | 604 | 445 | 592 | 557 | 650 | 564 |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 153 | 128 | 186 | 255 | 305 | 277 | 302 | 250 | 279 | 330 | 269 | 224 |
| Jet Fuel | 27 | 8 | 35 | 15 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 40 | 44 | 49 | 23 | 24 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 68 | 59 | 42 | 73 | 147 | 179 | 267 | 301 | 259 | 260 | 203 | 221 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 691 | 647 | 686 | 753 | 738 | 677 | 684 | 739 | 706 | 638 | 780 | 649 |
| Other Petroleum Products[2] | 535 | 617 | 450 | 512 | 511 | 591 | 586 | 602 | 631 | 535 | 599 | 703 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 233 | 303 | 343 | 308 | 329 | 272 | 247 | 243 | 333 | 293 | 286 | 308 |
| Jet Fuel | 60 | 112 | 45 | 95 | 55 | 44 | 34 | 95 | 30 | 49 | 35 | 29 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 270 | 458 | 115 | 220 | 252 | 266 | 198 | 263 | 285 | 424 | 308 | 190 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1,061 | 1,107 | 633 | 637 | 554 | 676 | 596 | 572 | 596 | 461 | 588 | 627 |
| Other Petroleum Products[2] | 695 | 711 | 662 | 642 | 799 | 635 | 665 | 620 | 636 | 789 | 766 | 629 |

| Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984-1985 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 228 | 172 | 165 | 191 | 243 | 260 | 210 | 300 |
| Jet Fuel | 29 | 27 | 44 | 53 | 67 | 50 | 30 | 27 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 251 | 278 | 278 | 248 | 226 | 202 | 189 | 215 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 603 | 636 | 511 | 546 | 517 | 459 | 546 | 505 |
| Other Petroleum Products[2] | 493 | 504 | 458 | 398 | 415 | 431 | 441 | 492 |

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data available.

1 Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

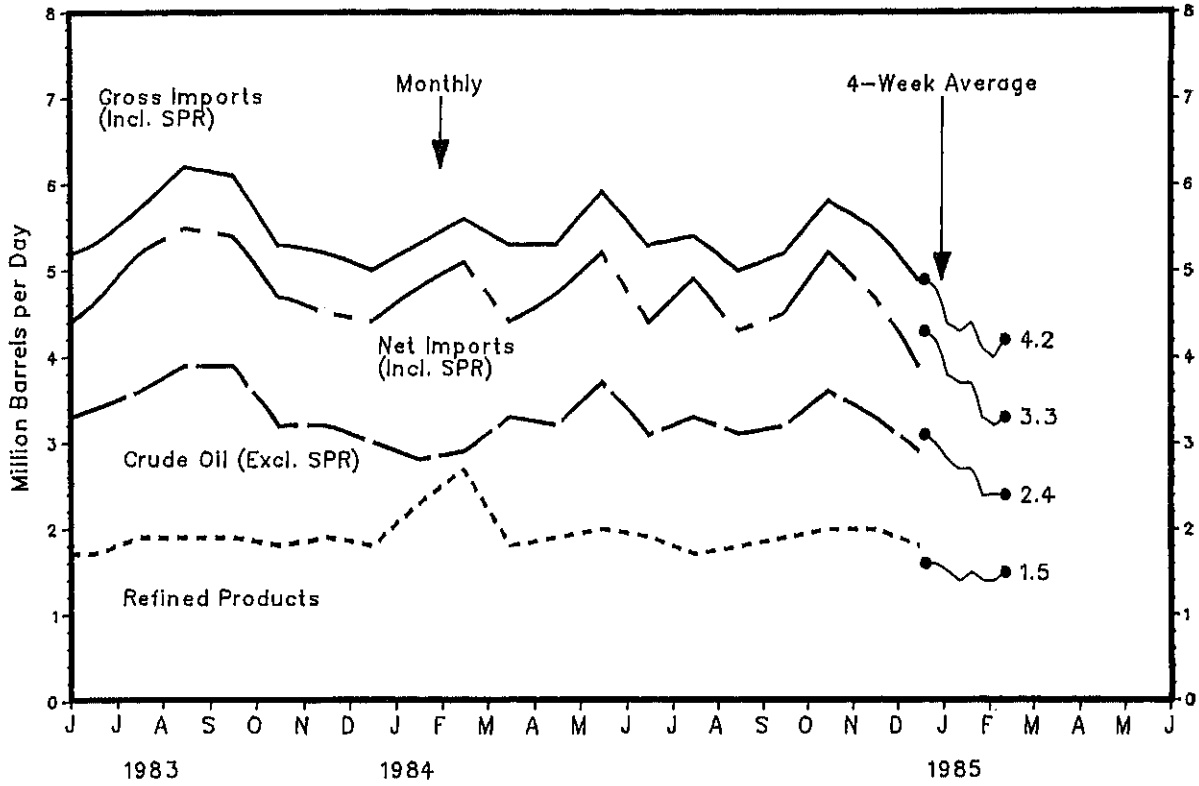
2 Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, liquefied petroleum gases and other oils.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

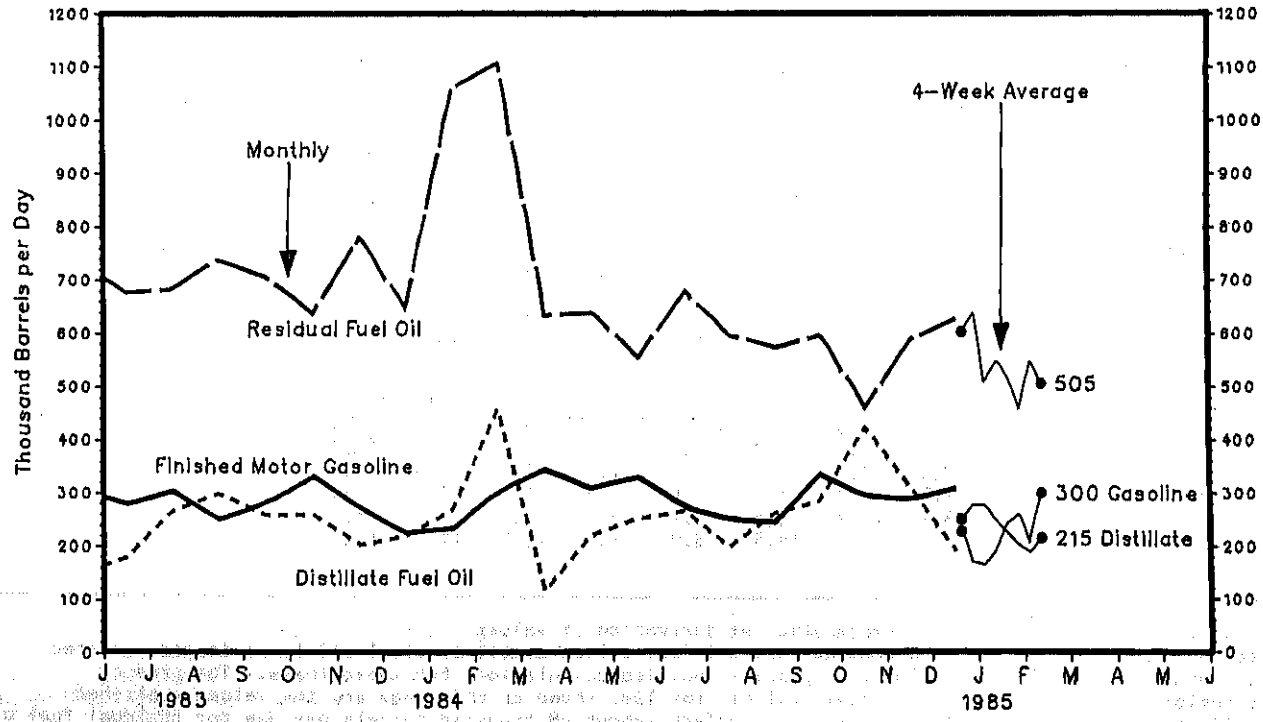
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

# Imports

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)

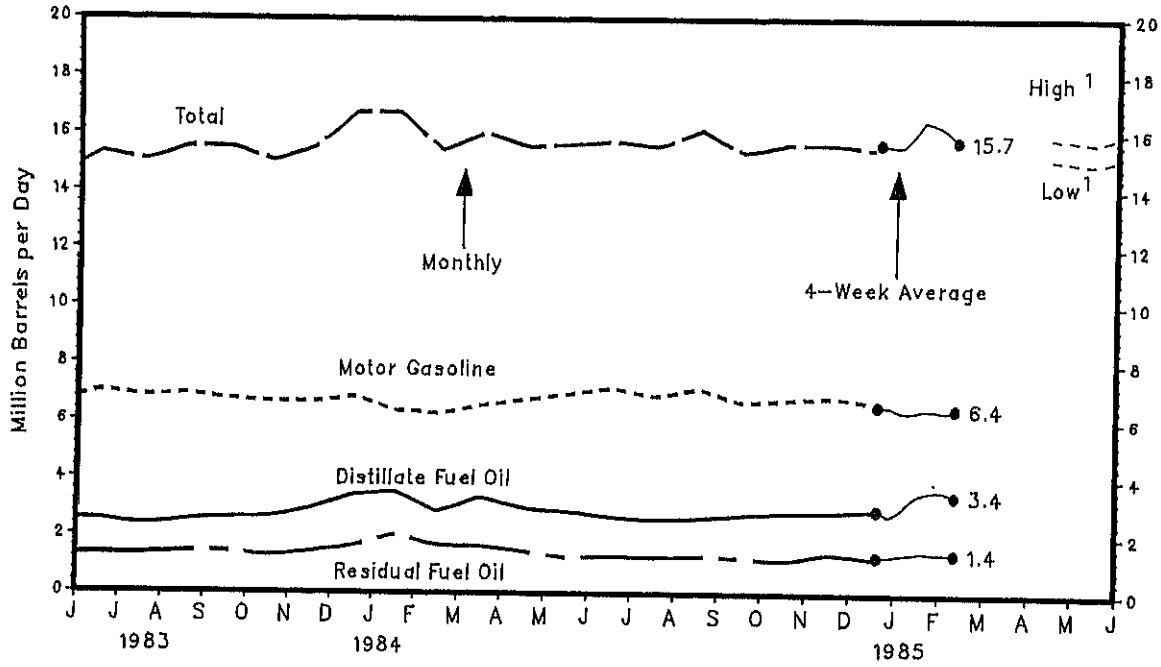



Petroleum Products by Product
(Thousand Barrels per Day)




Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLIED
(Million Barrels per Day)




| Year/Product | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| line | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Fuel Oil[2] | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| uel Oil[2] | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| | 16.1 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.5 |
| | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| | ·.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| | | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| | | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| | | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| | | 14.8 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 16.7 |
| | | | | | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| | | | | | ·.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| | | | | | .2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| | | | | | .5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| | | | | | .6 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.4 |

| '01 | 02/08 | 02/15 | 02/22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| .4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| .3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| .5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| .5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| .7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| 4 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 15.7 |

of values.
or distillate fuel oil is no longer reported
alculations for these fuels. The product
shown on this page are the values published
t 48 thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil
Appendix D for further information.
rounding.

nformation Administration

**REFINER ACQUISITION COST OF CRUDE OIL**
**(Dollars per Barrel)**

| Year/Type | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 33.39 | 32.71 | 31.08 | 30.27 | 30.37 | 30.79 | 30.92 | 30.85 | 30.76 | 31.38 | 31.57 | 30.80 |
| Imported | 35.54 | 35.48 | 34.07 | 32.82 | 32.78 | 33.79 | 33.44 | 32.95 | 33.03 | 33.28 | 33.09 | 32.85 |
| Composite | 33.95 | 33.40 | 31.81 | 30.83 | 31.02 | 31.74 | 31.74 | 31.45 | 31.40 | 31.98 | 32.07 | 31.29 |
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 30.55 | 29.16 | 28.69 | 28.45 | 28.68 | 28.67 | 28.74 | 28.58 | 28.69 | 28.88 | 28.76 | 28.62 |
| Imported | 31.40 | 30.76 | 28.43 | 27.95 | 28.53 | 29.23 | 28.76 | 29.50 | 29.54 | 29.67 | 29.09 | 29.30 |
| Composite | 30.73 | 29.49 | 28.64 | 28.33 | 28.64 | 28.85 | 28.75 | 28.88 | 28.97 | 29.14 | 28.85 | 28.83 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 28.62 | 28.76 | 28.75 | 28.63 | 28.65 | 28.58 | 28.70 | 28.59 | 28.56 | 28.46 | 28.10 | R27.95 |
| Imported | 28.80 | 28.91 | 28.95 | 29.11 | 29.26 | 29.19 | 29.00 | 28.92 | 28.70 | 28.79 | 28.74 | R28.02 |
| Composite | 28.67 | 28.81 | 28.81 | 28.77 | 28.83 | 28.77 | 28.79 | 28.69 | 28.60 | 28.56 | 28.30 | R27.97 |

**AVERAGE RETAIL SELLING PRICES**
**MOTOR GASOLINE AND RESIDENTIAL HEATING OIL**
**(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)**

| Year/Product | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1983 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leaded Regular | 114.6 | 109.9 | 106.4 | 113.1 | 117.7 | 119.7 | 120.7 | 120.3 | 118.9 | 117.2 | 115.6 | 114.6 |
| Unleaded Premium | 137.6 | 133.8 | 130.8 | 136.0 | 139.7 | 141.1 | 142.1 | 141.9 | 141.0 | 139.5 | 138.4 | 137.6 |
| Unleaded Regular | 122.8 | 118.7 | 115.1 | 121.5 | 125.9 | 127.7 | 128.8 | 128.5 | 127.4 | 125.5 | 124.1 | 123.1 |
| All-Types | 121.3 | 117.0 | 113.5 | 119.8 | 124.3 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 126.9 | 125.7 | 123.9 | 122.4 | 121.5 |
| Residential Heating Oil[1] | 115.0 | 111.6 | 105.1 | 103.5 | 104.8 | 106.0 | 105.0 | 104.9 | 105.7 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.7 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leaded Regular | 113.1 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 114.5 | 115.4 | 114.7 | 112.9 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 112.7 | 112.4 | 110.9 |
| Unleaded Premium | 136.9 | 136.1 | 136.2 | 137.5 | 138.0 | 137.7 | 137.0 | 135.5 | 136.0 | 136.5 | 136.4 | 135.4 |
| Unleaded Regular | 121.6 | 120.9 | 121.0 | 122.7 | 123.6 | 122.9 | 121.2 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 120.9 | 120.7 | 119.3 |
| All-Types | 120.0 | 119.3 | 119.4 | 121.1 | 122.1 | 121.4 | 119.7 | 118.4 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 119.3 | 117.9 |
| Residential Heating Oil[1] | 112.0 | 116.9 | 111.3 | 109.8 | 108.4 | 107.2 | 104.8 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 104.9 | P105.2 | |
| 1985 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leaded Regular | 106.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unleaded Premium | 130.4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unleaded Regular | 114.8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All-Types | 114.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential Heating Oil[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |

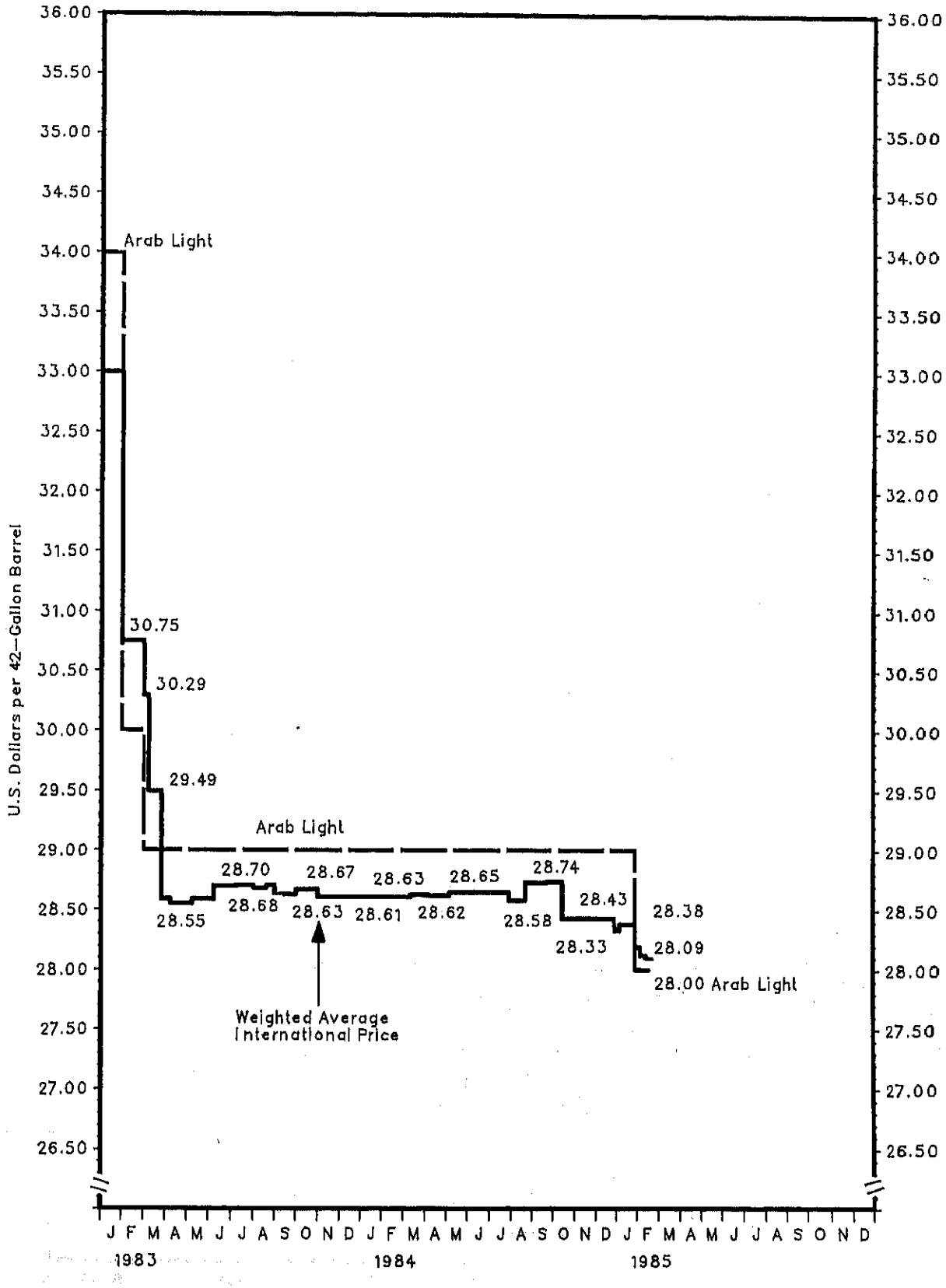
R=EIA Revision
P=Preliminary
1 Beginning in January 1983, residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

## WORLD CRUDE OIL PRICES[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

| Country | Type of Crude/ API Gravity | Current Price | In Effect 1 Jan 85 | In Effect 1 Jan 84 | In Effect 1 Jan 83 | In Effect 1 Jan 82 | In Effect 1 Jan 81 | In Effect 1 Jan 80 | In Effect 31 Dec 78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OPEC | | | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | Arabian Light 34° | 28.00 | 29.00 | 29.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 32.00 | 26.00 | 12.70 |
| | Arabian Medium 31° | 27.40 | 27.65 | 27.40 | 32.40 | 32.40 | 31.45 | 23.54 | 12.32 |
| | Arabian Heavy 27° | 26.50 | 26.50 | 26.00 | 31.00 | 31.00 | 31.00 | 25.00 | 12.02 |
| Abu Dhabi | Murban 39° | 28.15 | 29.31 | 29.56 | 34.56 | 35.50 | 36.56 | 29.56 | 13.26 |
| Dubai | Fateh 32° | 28.86 | 28.86 | 28.86 | 33.86 | 33.86 | 35.93 | 27.93 | 12.64 |
| Qatar | Dukhan 40° | 28.10 | 29.24 | 29.49 | 34.49 | 35.45 | 37.42 | 29.42 | 13.19 |
| Iran | Iranian Light 34° | 28.05 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 31.20 | 34.20 | 37.00 | 30.00 | 13.45 |
| | Iranian Heavy 31° | 27.35 | 27.10 | 27.10 | 29.30 | 32.30 | 34.00 | 27.77 | 12.49 |
| Iraq | Kirkuk Blend 36° | 29.83 | 29.83 | 29.83 | 34.83 | 34.93 | 37.50 | 29.29 | 13.17 |
| Kuwait | Kuwait Blend 31° | 27.30 | 27.55 | 27.30 | 32.30 | 32.30 | 35.50 | 27.50 | 12.22 |
| Neutral Zone | Khafji 28° | 26.53 | 26.53 | 26.03 | 31.03 | 31.03 | 25.20 | 27.20 | 12.03 |
| Algeria | Saharan 44° | 30.50 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 35.50 | 37.00 | 40.00 | 33.00 | 14.10 |
| Nigeria | Bonny Light 37° | 28.65 | 28.00 | 30.00 | 35.50 | 36.50 | 40.00 | 29.97 | 15.12 |
| | Forcados 31° | 28.05 | 27.50 | 29.00 | 34.50 | 36.00 | 39.80 | 29.80 | 13.70 |
| Libya | Es Sider 37° | 30.15 | 30.15 | 30.15 | 35.10 | 36.50 | 40.78 | 34.50 | 13.68 |
| Indonesia | Minas[2] 34° | 28.53 | 29.53 | 29.53 | 34.53 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 27.50 | 13.55 |
| Venezuela | Oficina 34° | 28.80 | 31.09 | 31.09 | 37.06 | 37.06 | 38.06 | 28.75 | 13.99 |
| | Tia Juana 26° | 27.60 | 27.88 | 27.88 | 32.88 | 32.88 | 32.88 | 25.20 | 12.72 |
| | Bachaquero 17° | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.00 | 25.29 | 27.79 | 27.95 | 22.10 | 11.38 |
| Gabon | Mandji 30° | 28.00 | 29.00 | 29.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 28.00 | 12.59 |
| Ecuador | Oriente 30° | 26.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 32.50 | 34.25 | 40.06 | 33.50 | 12.35 |
| Total OPEC[3] | NA | 28.16 | 28.43 | 28.59 | 33.54 | 34.13 | 34.82 | 28.30 | 13.03 |
| Non-OPEC | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | Brent 38° | 28.65* | 28.65 | 30.00 | 33.50 | 36.60 | 39.25 | 26.02 | NA |
| Norway | Ekofisk 42° | 28.50* | 28.50 | 30.25 | 34.25 | 37.25 | 40.00 | 32.50 | 14.20 |
| Mexico | Isthmus 33° | 27.75 | 29.00 | 29.00 | 32.50 | 35.00 | 38.50 | 32.00 | 13.10 |
| " | Maya 22° | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.00 | 25.50 | 26.50 | 34.50 | 28.00 | NA |
| Egypt | Suez Blend 33° | 27.50 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 31.00 | 34.00 | 40.50 | 34.00 | 12.81 |
| Oman | Oman 34° | 29.00 | 29.00 | 29.00 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 37.50 | 30.26 | 13.06 |
| Malaysia | Miri 32° | 29.85 | 29.85 | 29.85 | 35.60 | 36.50 | 41.30 | 33.60 | 14.30 |
| Brunei | Seria 37° | 29.60 | 29.60 | 30.10 | 35.10 | 36.10 | 40.35 | 33.40 | 14.15 |
| U.S.S.R. | Export Blend[4] 32° | 28.00 | 28.00 | 28.60 | 31.20 | 35.49 | 39.25 | 33.20 | 13.20 |
| Total Non-OPEC[3] | NA | 27.98 | 28.16 | 28.65 | 31.72 | 34.35 | 38.54 | 31.94 | 13.44 |
| Total World[3] | NA | 28.09 | 28.33 | 28.61 | 33.00 | 34.18 | 35.49 | 28.84 | 13.08 |
| United States[5] | NA | 27.60 | 27.95 | 28.44 | 32.51 | 34.15 | 36.69 | 29.35 | 13.38 |

*=Current sale price based on related spot price levels.
NA=Not Applicable.
1 Official sales prices or estimated long term contract prices; spot or discount prices excluded. See Appendix E for calculation of world oil prices.
2 Also called Sumatra Light.
3 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.
4 Average delivered cost to Northwest Europe, also called Urals.
5 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated import volume.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

World Crude Oil Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)




1 Internationally traded oil only. Average price (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

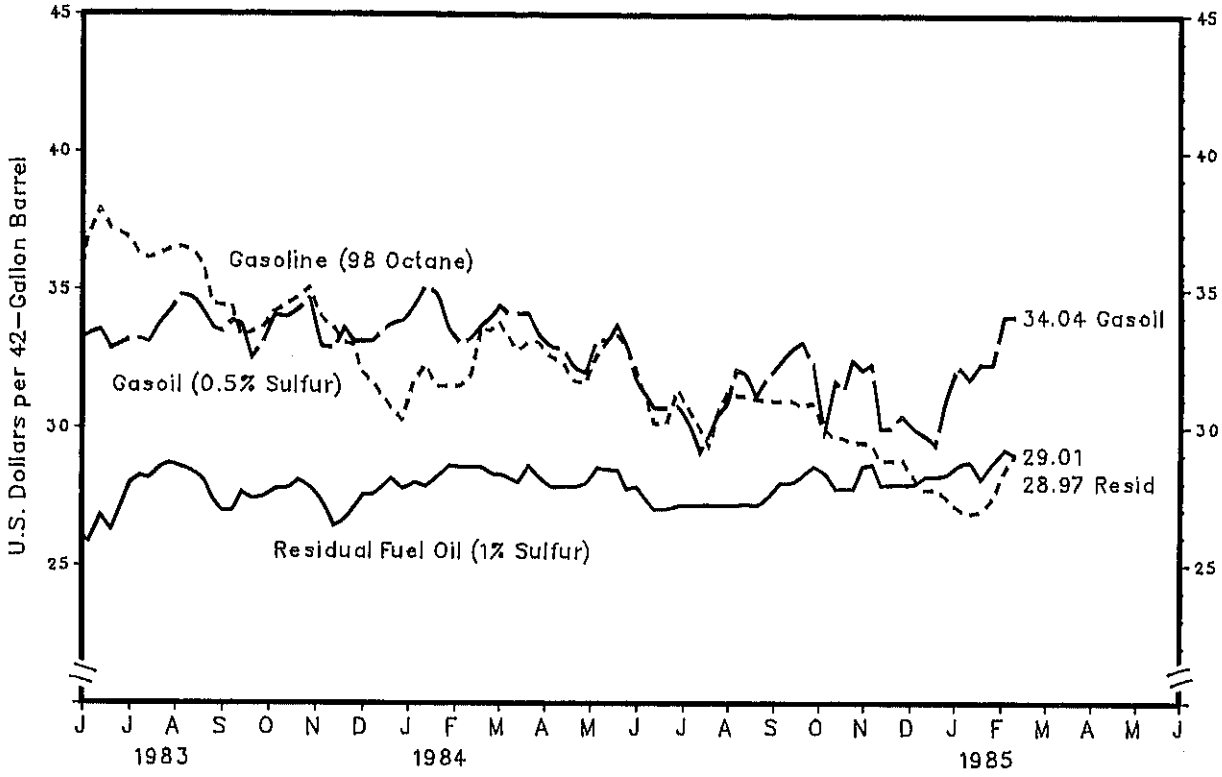
SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES
(Dollars per Barrel)

| | Motor Gasoline | | Gasoil/Heating Oil[1] | | Residual Fuel Oil[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rotterdam (98 Octane) | N.Y.[3] (89 Octane) | Rotterdam (0.5% Sulfur) | N.Y.[4] (0.2% Sulfur) | Rotterdam (1% Sulfur) | N.Y.[3] (1% Sulfur) |
| 1984 Jan 20 | 31.65 | 34.17 | 34.38 | 41.79 | 28.00 | 30.25 |
| 27 | 32.24 | 33.43 | 35.12 | 44.10 | 27.85 | 31.25 |
| Feb 3 | 31.48 | 34.69 | 34.79 | 42.42 | 28.23 | 31.50 |
| 10 | 31.48 | 33.64 | 33.51 | 38.01 | 28.60 | 31.00 |
| 17 | 31.48 | 33.85 | 33.04 | 34.23 | 28.53 | 30.75 |
| 24 | 31.89 | 33.18 | 33.24 | 32.55 | 28.53 | 30.25 |
| Mar 2 | 33.59 | 34.86 | 33.71 | 33.08 | 28.53 | 29.25 |
| 9 | 33.47 | 35.01 | 33.98 | 32.86 | 28.30 | 29.25 |
| 16 | 33.82 | 34.69 | 34.38 | 32.55 | 28.30 | 29.00 |
| 23 | 33.29 | 34.38 | 34.12 | 33.50 | 28.15 | 28.75 |
| 30 | 32.77 | 35.87 | 34.12 | 34.76 | 28.00 | 28.75 |
| Apr 6 | 33.06 | 35.26 | 34.12 | 35.91 | 28.60 | 29.25 |
| 13 | 33.06 | 35.15 | 33.31 | 36.02 | 28.15 | 29.40 |
| 20 | 32.53 | 34.08 | 32.91 | 36.12 | 27.85 | 29.40 |
| 27 | 32.36 | 33.73 | 32.84 | 36.02 | 27.85 | 29.40 |
| May 4 | 31.65 | 33.96 | 32.17 | 35.80 | 27.85 | 29.25 |
| 11 | 31.59 | 33.75 | 31.97 | 36.12 | 28.00 | 29.25 |
| 18 | 32.59 | 33.85 | 33.18 | 35.70 | 28.53 | 29.40 |
| 25 | 33.18 | 33.52 | 33.18 | 34.12 | 28.45 | 29.85 |
| Jun 1 | 33.35 | 33.10 | 33.71 | 34.23 | 28.45 | 30.00 |
| 8 | 33.00 | 32.68 | 33.04 | 33.81 | 27.78 | 29.90 |
| 15 | 32.12 | 32.05 | 31.70 | 32.34 | 27.85 | 29.75 |
| 22 | 31.18 | 31.10 | 31.23 | 32.13 | 27.40 | 29.25 |
| 29 | 30.13 | 32.05 | 30.70 | 32.30 | 27.03 | 28.75 |
| Jul 6 | Not available. | | | | | |
| 13 | 31.36 | 32.03 | 30.76 | 32.28 | 27.18 | 29.00 |
| 20 | 30.66 | 31.29 | 30.16 | 31.92 | 27.18 | 28.75 |
| 27 | 29.95 | 30.98 | 29.09 | 30.66 | 27.18 | 28.50 |
| Aug 3 | 29.31 | 32.24 | 29.76 | 31.71 | 27.18 | 27.75 |
| 10 | 30.54 | 32.09 | 30.50 | 31.71 | 27.18 | 27.50 |
| 17 | 31.24 | 32.02 | 30.83 | 32.02 | 27.18 | 27.75 |
| 24 | 31.13 | 32.13 | 32.10 | 32.97 | 27.18 | 28.00 |
| 31 | 31.13 | 32.34 | 31.97 | 32.55 | 27.25 | 28.65 |
| Sep 7 | 31.01 | 32.76 | 31.17 | 33.08 | 27.18 | 28.75 |
| 14 | 30.95 | 32.82 | 31.84 | 33.39 | 27.48 | 28.75 |
| 21 | 30.95 | 33.18 | 32.37 | 33.81 | 28.00 | 28.75 |
| 28 | 30.95 | 33.01 | 32.84 | 34.23 | 28.00 | 28.70 |
| Oct 5 | 30.77 | 32.91 | 33.11 | 34.02 | 28.30 | 28.75 |
| 12 | 30.89 | 33.54 | 32.31 | 33.08 | 28.60 | 28.75 |
| 19 | 29.95 | 30.68 | 29.83 | 30.24 | 28.38 | 28.75 |
| 26 | 29.60 | 30.68 | 31.70 | 32.34 | 27.78 | 28.25 |
| Nov 2 | 29.60 | 31.46 | 31.37 | 32.34 | 27.78 | 28.25 |
| 9 | 29.43 | 30.64 | 32.44 | 32.55 | 27.78 | 28.25 |
| 16 | 29.43 | 30.03 | 32.10 | 32.02 | 28.60 | 28.70 |
| 23 | 29.37 | 29.65 | 32.31 | 32.13 | 28.68 | 28.90 |
| 30 | 28.78 | 28.92 | 29.96 | 31.50 | 27.93 | 28.80 |
| Dec 7 | 28.84 | 29.25 | 30.43 | 32.13 | 27.93 | 28.80 |
| 14 | 28.19 | 28.37 | 29.96 | 31.18 | 27.93 | 29.00 |
| 21 | 27.73 | 28.10 | 29.76 | 30.34 | 28.23 | 29.00 |
| 28 | Not available. | | | | | |
| 1985 Jan 4 | 27.72 | 28.27 | 29.35 | 29.76 | 28.22 | 28.25 |
| 11 | 27.43 | 28.58 | 31.09 | 30.87 | 28.30 | 28.25 |
| 18 | 27.02 | 28.50 | 32.23 | 32.76 | 28.67 | 29.25 |
| 25 | 26.84 | 29.23 | 31.76 | 31.19 | 28.75 | 29.45 |
| Feb 1 | 26.96 | 30.43 | 32.30 | 31.19 | 28.15 | 29.25 |
| 8 | 27.43 | 31.29 | 32.30 | 31.71 | 28.75 | 29.50 |
| 15 | 28.42 | 31.29 | 34.04 | 31.92 | 29.20 | 29.50 |
| 22 | 29.01 | 31.84 | 34.04 | 32.24 | 28.97 | 29.50 |

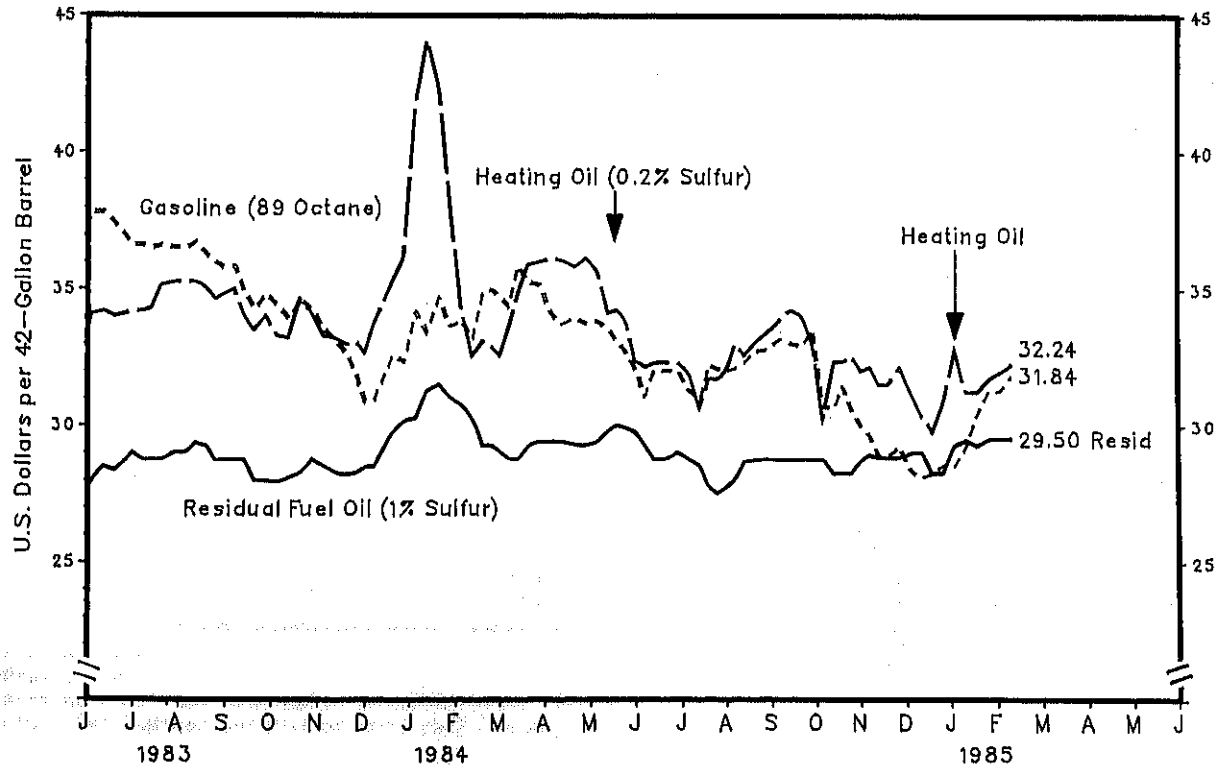
1 Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
2 Refers to No. 6 Oil.
3 East Coast Cargoes.
4 New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

# Spot Market Product Prices

Rotterdam Market
(Dollars per Barrel)




New York Market
(Dollars per Barrel)




Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

WEATHER SUMMARY

(Population Weighted Heating Degree Days[1])

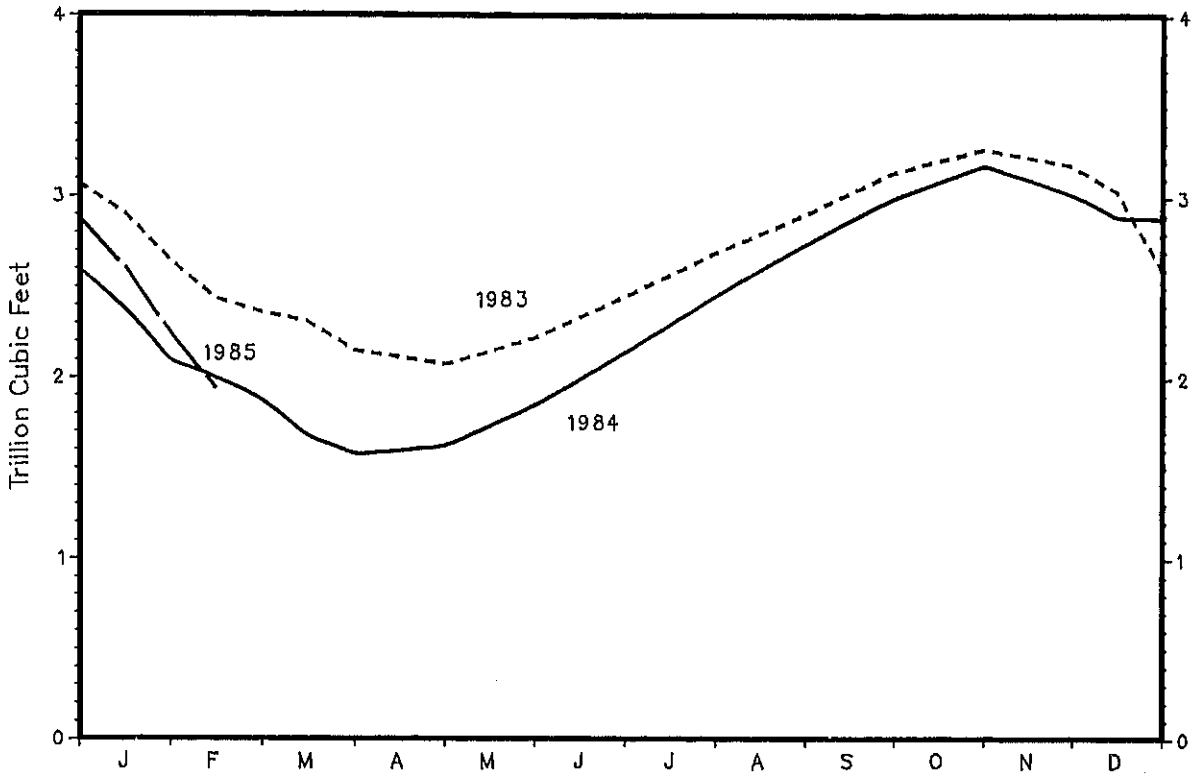
Weather data reported in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report are now taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

The weather for the nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1984 through February 23, 1985, has been 2 percent cooler than normal and about the same as last year.

U.S. TOTAL HEATING DEGREE DAYS (Population Weighted) and by CITY

| | 1984-1985 This year | 1983-1984 Last year | Normal | Percent Change: This year vs. Last year | Percent Change: This year vs. Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1-June 30 | | 4,903 | 4,689 | -- | -- |
| July 1-February 23 | 3,425 | 3,426 | 3,374 | 0 | 2 |
| Cities | | | | | |
| Albuquerque | 3,583 | 3,173 | 3,332 | 13 | 8 |
| Amarillo | 3,363 | 3,523 | 3,173 | -5 | 6 |
| Asheville | 3,173 | 3,226 | 3,178 | -2 | 0 |
| Atlanta | 2,236 | 2,498 | 2,359 | -10 | -5 |
| Billings | 5,634 | 4,831 | 5,036 | 17 | 12 |
| Boise | 5,169 | 4,648 | 4,110 | 11 | 26 |
| Boston | 3,956 | 3,787 | 3,876 | 4 | 2 |
| Buffalo | 4,637 | 4,663 | 4,689 | -1 | -1 |
| Cheyenne | 5,585 | 5,278 | 4,884 | 6 | 14 |
| Chicago | 5,031 | 4,955 | 4,630 | 2 | 9 |
| Cincinnati | 3,822 | 4,091 | 3,875 | -7 | -1 |
| Cleveland | 4,434 | 4,459 | 4,352 | -1 | 2 |
| Columbia, SC | 2,132 | 2,247 | 2,091 | -5 | 2 |
| Denver | 4,619 | 4,594 | 4,172 | 1 | 11 |
| Des Moines | 5,026 | 4,977 | 4,834 | 1 | 4 |
| Detroit | 4,644 | 4,784 | 4,651 | -3 | 0 |
| Fargo | 6,836 | 6,592 | 6,744 | 4 | 1 |
| Hartford | 4,312 | 4,370 | 4,423 | -1 | -3 |
| Houston | 1,342 | 1,561 | 1,295 | -14 | 4 |
| Jacksonville | 1,171 | 1,256 | 1,175 | -7 | 0 |
| Kansas City | 4,336 | 4,343 | 3,967 | 0 | 9 |
| Las Vegas | 2,167 | 1,701 | 2,001 | 27 | 8 |
| Los Angeles | 994 | 720 | 985 | 38 | 1 |
| Memphis | 2,491 | 2,665 | 2,529 | -7 | -2 |
| Miami | 228 | 157 | 179 | 45 | 27 |
| Milwaukee | 5,083 | 5,000 | 5,087 | 2 | 0 |
| Minneapolis | 5,970 | 5,979 | 5,828 | 0 | 2 |
| Montgomery | 1,708 | 1,907 | 1,842 | -10 | -7 |
| New York | 3,257 | 3,453 | 3,480 | -6 | -6 |
| Oklahoma City | 3,109 | 3,158 | 2,896 | -2 | 7 |
| | | | 4,628 | -4 | 5 |
| | | | 3,591 | -6 | -3 |
| | | | 1,162 | 39 | -13 |
| | | | 4,284 | -3 | -3 |
| | | | 5,133 | 3 | -3 |
| | | | 4,101 | 5 | -2 |
| | | | 2,695 | -4 | -1 |
| | | | 2,999 | -10 | -5 |
| | | | 3,721 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | 3,292 | 22 | 9 |
| | | | 4,160 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | 2,048 | 39 | -5 |
| | | | 3,400 | 12 | 6 |
| | | | 1,840 | -23 | -3 |
| | | | 3,077 | 0 | -2 |

NATURAL GAS IN UNDERGROUND STORAGE
(Trillion Cubic Feet)




| | Working Gas[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| January 15 | 2.902 | 2.381 | 2.602 |
| January 31 | 2.644 | 2.090 | R2.242 |
| February 15 | 2.433 | 1.997 | P1.938 |
| February 28 | 2.356 | 1.876 | |
| March 15 | 2.305 | 1.671 | |
| March 31 | 2.148 | 1.572 | |
| April 30 | 2.074 | 1.620 | |
| May 31 | 2.222 | 1.843 | |
| June 30 | 2.454 | 2.141 | |
| July 31 | 2.696 | 2.456 | |
| August 31 | 2.908 | 2.740 | |
| September 30 | 3.140 | 2.996 | |
| October 31 | 3.269 | 3.177 | |
| November 30 | 3.174 | 3.017 | |
| December 15 | 3.028 | 2.886 | |
| December 31 | 2.595 | 2.877 | |

R=EIA Revision
P=Preliminary
1 Working Gas: Gas available for withdrawal.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

| Crude Oil Production | 01/25/85 | 02/01/85 | 02/08/85 | 02/15/85 | 02/22/85 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic Production | E8,929.0 | E8,928.0 | E8,928.0 | E8,928.0 | E8,928.0 |
| **Inputs and Utilizations** | | | | | |
| Crude Oil Input | 11,564.0 | 11,555.0 | 11,585.0 | 11,468.0 | 11,479.0 |
| Gross Inputs | 11,630.0 | 11,677.0 | 11,666.0 | 11,557.0 | 11,602.0 |
| East Coast (PADD 1) | 1,061.0 | 1,051.0 | 1,077.0 | 1,100.0 | 1,128.0 |
| Midwest (PADD 2) | 2,697.0 | 2,680.0 | 2,682.0 | 2,650.0 | 2,530.0 |
| Gulf Coast (PADD 3) | 5,314.0 | 5,377.0 | 5,368.0 | 5,330.0 | 5,504.0 |
| Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) | 428.0 | 419.0 | 376.0 | 405.0 | 399.0 |
| West Coast (PADD 5) | 2,130.0 | 2,150.0 | 2,163.0 | 2,072.0 | 2,041.0 |
| Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day) | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.7 |
| Percent Utilization | 73.3 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 72.9 | 73.8 |
| **Production by Product** | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | 5,653.0 | 5,893.0 | 5,671.0 | 5,742.0 | 5,812.0 |
| East Coast (PADD 1) | 474.0 | 490.0 | 477.0 | 487.0 | 537.0 |
| Midwest (PADD 2) | 1,526.0 | 1,586.0 | 1,623.0 | 1,629.0 | 1,646.0 |
| Gulf Coast (PADD 3) | 2,433.0 | 2,543.0 | 2,447.0 | 2,486.0 | 2,577.0 |
| Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) | 252.0 | 239.0 | 200.0 | 229.0 | 210.0 |
| West Coast (PADD 5) | 968.0 | 1,035.0 | 924.0 | 911.0 | 842.0 |
| Jet Fuel | 1,068.0 | 1,153.0 | 1,192.0 | 1,105.0 | 1,204.0 |
| Naphtha-Type | 205.0 | 214.0 | 198.0 | 207.0 | 201.0 |
| Kerosene-Type | 863.0 | 939.0 | 994.0 | 899.0 | 1,003.0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2,607.0 | 2,710.0 | 2,632.0 | 2,543.0 | 2,398.0 |
| East Coast (PADD 1) | 213.0 | 247.0 | 282.0 | 197.0 | 238.0 |
| Midwest (PADD 2) | 723.0 | 648.0 | 672.0 | 610.0 | 552.0 |
| Gulf Coast (PADD 3) | 1,231.0 | 1,377.0 | 1,185.0 | 1,265.0 | 1,206.0 |
| Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) | 107.0 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 90.0 | 89.0 |
| West Coast (PADD 5) | 333.0 | 338.0 | 391.0 | 381.0 | 313.0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 937.0 | 1,048.0 | 1,070.0 | 1,072.0 | 1,093.0 |
| **Imports** | | | | | |
| Total Crude Oil incl SPR | 2,445.0 | 2,962.0 | 2,339.0 | 2,629.0 | 2,516.0 |
| Crude Oil | 2,260.0 | 2,524.0 | 2,264.0 | 2,579.0 | 2,424.0 |
| SPR | 185.0 | 438.0 | 75.0 | 50.0 | 92.0 |
| Motor Gasoline | 204.0 | 320.0 | 211.0 | 103.0 | 566.0 |
| Jet Fuel | 39.0 | 81.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.0 |
| Naphtha-Type | 0.0 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kerosene-Type | 39.0 | 63.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.0 |
| Distillate | 119.0 | 262.0 | 227.0 | 146.0 | 225.0 |
| Residual | 770.0 | 383.0 | 499.0 | 531.0 | 607.0 |
| Other | 390.0 | 323.0 | 667.0 | 382.0 | 597.0 |
| Total Refined Products Imports | 1,523.0 | 1,370.0 | 1,604.0 | 1,162.0 | 2,025.0 |
| **Exports** | | | | | |
| Total | E855.0 | E855.0 | E855.0 | E855.0 | E985.0 |
| Crude Oil | E202.0 | E202.0 | E202.0 | E202.0 | E185.0 |
| Products | E653.0 | E653.0 | E653.0 | E653.0 | E800.0 |
| **Products Supplied** | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline | 6,508.0 | 6,563.0 | 6,000.0 | 6,160.0 | 6,762.0 |
| Total Jet Fuel | 1,155.0 | 1,374.0 | 1,179.0 | 1,166.0 | 1,316.0 |
| Naphtha Jet Fuel | 243.0 | 218.0 | 173.0 | 217.0 | 283.0 |
| Kerosene Jet Fuel | 912.0 | 1,156.0 | 1,006.0 | 949.0 | 1,033.0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 4,053.0 | 3,282.0 | 3,430.0 | 3,467.0 | 3,533.0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1,774.0 | 1,476.0 | 1,202.0 | 1,293.0 | 1,608.0 |
| Other Oils | 3,676.0 | 3,465.0 | 3,790.0 | 3,278.0 | 2,588.0 |
| Total Products Supplied | 17,167.0 | 16,160.0 | 15,601.0 | 15,364.0 | 15,808.0 |

E=Estimate based on monthly data.
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

## Appendix A

## EIA WEEKLY DATA: SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION METHODS

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises six surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804); and the "Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report" (EIA-805). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804 and EIA-805, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

### Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that repor monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columb The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, indu facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum produc terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal f United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includ product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more. Included are gathering and trunk pipe (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, termi of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample f importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States. The EIA-80 includes all shippers of petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico.

### Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off me ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previou are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total s percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are pub is a census of all shippers of petroleum products from Puerto Rico.

| | Refiners (Refineries) | Bulk Terminals | Product Pipelines |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weekly Form | EIA-800 | EIA-801 | EIA-802 |
| Monthly Frame Size | 152(269) | 318 | 90 |
| Weekly Sample Size | 60(157) | 81 | 47 |

### Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a wee file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

### Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data bas for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like re procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the curre product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Cal Finally, let $M_t$ be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by a current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, $W_t$, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminal pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types. Shipments from Puerto considered imports for estimation purposes.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. There exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values. Imports of other oils i adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthl data and Census data.

### Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800; 75 percent for the EIA-801; 95 percent for the EIA-802; 80 percent for the EIA-803; greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804 and 100 percent for the EIA-805. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

## Appendix B

## INTERPRETATION AND DERIVATION OF AVERAGE INVENTORY LEVELS

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

### Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in the table below.

Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Millions of Barrels)

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lower Range** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| oleum | 1096.9 | 1064.8 | 1038.7 | 1039.8 | 1049.5 | 1062.3 | 1088.7 | 1104.8 | 1121.1 | 1129.8 | 1138.4 | 1115.0 |
| | 344.9 | 346.6 | 349.4 | 352.2 | 346.9 | 346.4 | 345.1 | 341.1 | 336.5 | 344.9 | 346.0 | 337.8 |
| | 243.6 | 246.0 | 240.9 | 226.2 | 218.4 | 215.7 | 216.3 | 213.4 | 216.6 | 211.5 | 218.1 | 227.3 |
| l Oil | 136.5 | 110.0 | 92.6 | 88.0 | 96.6 | 109.7 | 130.6 | 148.4 | 163.1 | 168.7 | 172.4 | 160.5 |
| )il | 52.6 | 43.9 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 48.1 | 46.5 | 48.1 | 48.7 | 53.7 | 56.3 | 59.9 | 58.7 |
| **Upper Range** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1194.8 | 1162.7 | 1136.6 | 1137.7 | 1147.4 | 1160.2 | 1186.7 | 1202.7 | 1219.1 | 1227.7 | 1236.3 | 1213.0 |
| | 362.9 | 364.6 | 367.3 | 370.2 | 364.9 | 364.3 | 363.1 | 359.0 | 354.5 | 362.9 | 363.9 | 355.7 |
| | 264.1 | 266.5 | 261.4 | 246.7 | 239.0 | 236.3 | 236.9 | 234.0 | 237.2 | 232.1 | 238.6 | 247.8 |
| | 167.7 | 141.2 | 123.8 | 119.2 | 127.8 | 140.9 | 161.8 | 179.7 | 194.3 | 199.9 | 203.7 | 191.8 |
| | 68.8 | 60.1 | 58.1 | 58.9 | 64.3 | 62.7 | 64.2 | 64.8 | 69.8 | 72.4 | 76.0 | 74.8 |

### Minimum Operating Inventories

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in November 1983 in "Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity -- An Interim Report." The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity. MOI estimates presented in

the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration.
The estimated values are: Crude oil -- 285 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 200 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 105 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 40 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the same 3-year base period that was used in the derivation of the average inventory levels shown on the graph.

## Appendix C

### PROJECTION FROM THE SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK, JANUARY 1985

The projections of "high" and "low" total petroleum demand, shown in the WPSR as total product supplied, are from the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook), January 1985. The three forecast cases presented in the Outlook for 1985 through mid-1986 are based on different assumptions about the growth of the U.S. economy and the associated price of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners.

In the high economic growth case:

- One year growth in the real Gross National Product (GNP) is projected to be 3.5 percent for 1985 and 4.1 percent for the first six months of 1986.
- U.S. refinery acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to fall to an average of $25.50 per barrel in 1985 and $25.00 per barrel in 1986, in current dollars.

In the base case:

- One year growth in the GNP is projected to be 2.5 percent for 1985 and 2.9 percent for the first six months of 1986.
- U.S. refinery acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to fall to an average of $28.10 per barrel in 1985 and $28.00 per barrel in 1986, in current dollars.

In the low economic growth case:

- One year GNP growth falls to 1.0 percent in 1985, then rises to 2.6 percent the first six months of 1986.
- U.S. refinery acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to rise to an average of $29.60 per barrel in 1985 and $30.50 in the first six months of 1986, in current dollars.

The plots of the low and high product supplied estimates incorporate an additional sensitivity adjustment for changes in weather, and residential sector switching from oil, as estimated in the Short-Term Energy Outlook, Table 13.

For more detailed information on the above (and other components of the forecast), please refer to the published report, Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 1985.

Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Telephone 202-252-8800

## Appendix D

### CHANGES IN WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT SERIES

Some Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) data series presented for 1983 and 1
data series. The differences, which are discussed below. are the result of a c
and changes in the reporting frame.

### Change in Methodology

Beginning in 1983, reports of crude oil used as fuel on leases are treated as
supplied, a new product supplied category. Before 1983, crude oil used in th
distillate fuel oil or residual fuel oil and was included in the respective p
monthly series for 1982 shown on p. 16 are the quantities originally calculat
used as fuel. In 1982, the quantities of crude oil used directly in the dist
residual fuel oil product supplied calculations averaged 10 thousand barrels
day, respectively.

## Change in Stock Basis

The list of operators of bulk terminals, pipelines, and crude stock holders required to report each month their crude oil and petroleum product stocks was updated in a regular review of the petroleum supply reporting frame during 1982. (See the article in Petroleum Supply Monthly, March 1983 for details.) This expansion was first incorporated in monthly data published for January 1983. The new list of operators was also used to select new samples for EIA Forms 801 (bulk terminals), 802 (pipelines), and 803 (crude stock holders) of the weekly petroleum reporting system. The new weekly sample was used for estimation beginning with the week ending April 1, 1983. The table below shows the new-basis stock levels for December 31, 1982 which can be compared with the old frame stock levels shown on the respective pages of the WPSR. The new-basis stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, are 2.2 percent greater than the old basis stocks.

New Basis Stock Levels for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
December 31, 1982

| | Percent Increase | U.S. Total | PADD 1 | PADD 2 | PADD 3 | PADD 4 | PADD 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | (Thousand Barrels) | | |
| Crude Oil | 0.2[1] | 644,993 | 17,550 | 78,535 | 455,286 | 13,512 | 80,110 |
| Total Motor Gasoline | 3.4 | 243,542 | 69,376 | 66,959 | 68,040 | 8,567 | 30,600 |
| Finished Gasoline | 3.9 | 202,032 | 64,095 | 57,715 | 51,165 | 6,094 | 22,963 |
| Blending Components | 1.4 | 41,510 | 5,281 | 9,244 | 16,875 | 2,473 | 7,637 |
| Naphtha-type Jet Fuel | 18.1 | 6,695 | 792 | 1,525 | 2,250 | 349 | 1,779 |
| Kerosene-type Jet Fuel | 2.5 | 31,948 | 9,570 | 7,308 | 9,004 | 638 | 5,428 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 3.9 | 185,527 | 84,721 | 48,243 | 34,917 | 4,051 | 13,595 |
| Residual Fuel Oils | 3.5 | 68,532 | 35,961 | 5,377 | 16,701 | 634 | 9,859 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0.0 | 105,269 | 13,656 | 17,777 | 46,209 | 2,686 | 24,941 |
| Other Oils | 6.4[1] | 174,453 | 22,033 | 49,422 | 89,194 | 3,766 | 10,038 |
| Total Oils | 2.2[1] | 1,460,959 | 253,659 | 275,146 | 721,601 | 34,203 | 176,350 |

1 Calculated including stocks of crude oil in Strategic Petroleum Reserve (293,827 thousand barrels on December 31, 1982).

## Appendix E

## CALCULATION OF WORLD OIL PRICES

'nternational price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an
ng specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each
To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries
country, the official selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined
ber of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report",
e Weekly", and "Europe Oil Prices") and by contacting oil market analysts.

ude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These
sed on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for
volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table,
hting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical
alculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that
.resentative official crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and
›rice by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of
ted into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller
'ting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

d export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully
olumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make
ate.

## GLOSSARY

- **Barrel.** A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

- **Cooling Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

- **Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

- **Crude Oil Input.** The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

- **Degree-Day Normals.** Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

- **Distillate Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.

- **Gross Inputs.** The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into distillation units.

- **Heating Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

- **Imports.** Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, gasoline blending components, and other miscellaneous oils.

- **Jet Fuel.** Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

- **Motor Gasoline.** Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production and imports data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks. Imports of motor gasoline blending components are contained in other oils imports.

- **Operable Capacity.** The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

- **Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD).** Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the states listed below:

  **PADD 1:** Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

  **PADD 2:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

  **PADD 3:** Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.

  **PADD 4:** Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

  **PADD 5:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

- **Population-Weighted Degree-Days.** Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

- **Product Supplied.** A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

- **Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil.** The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

- **Refinery Capacity Utilization.** Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1982 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.

- **Residual Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.

- **Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.** Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers--about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

- **Stock Change (Refined Products).** Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past six years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

- **Stocks.** For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50 thousand barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

- **Unaccounted-for Crude Oil.** A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, four-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

- **United States.** For the purpose of the report, the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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Page 4

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